



## THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOLUME LXXXIII, No. 8

AUGUST, 1949

WHOLE NUMBER 661

### Contents

	PAGE
Frontispiece—Dartmouth Hall . . . . .	638
President General's Message . . . . .	639
Our Colonial Colleges—Dartmouth College—Herbert G. Moore . . . . .	640
Why Patriots?—Eugenie Grover Carothers . . . . .	648
An Important But Forgotten Revolutionary Episode—Charles William Heathcote . . . . .	651
Am I An Individual?—J. Harold Williams . . . . .	653
Fifty-One Years Ago—Mary Thompson . . . . .	655
Statesman of Achievement—Charles Evans Hughes—Edward Jerome Dies . . . . .	657
William Tyler Page and The American's Creed—E. E. Patton . . . . .	660
D.A.R. Presents Awards to Honor Graduates . . . . .	662
Introducing Dr. Estella Armstrong O'Byrne—Katharine Matthies . . . . .	663
National Defense Committee—Lola Lee Bruington . . . . .	665
Momentum vs. Inertia—Mrs. V. Eugene Holcombe . . . . .	669
"I Am Proud to Wear My Pin"—Ina Hewey Wiggin . . . . .	671
Newly Elected Vice Presidents General . . . . .	672
Committees . . . . .	677
Book Reviews—Frances Marsh Towner . . . . .	679
Parliamentary Procedure—Nellie Watts Fleming . . . . .	682
States . . . . .	684
Chapters . . . . .	690
Membership . . . . .	698
Genealogical Department—Katie-Prince Ward Esker . . . . .	699
Minutes of National Board of Management—June 8, 1949 . . . . .	719

*Issued Monthly By*

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Publication Office: ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, 1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

GRACE L. H. BROSEAU, *Editor*

Address all manuscripts, photographs and editorial communications to The Editor, The Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, Administration Building, 1720 D Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

• • •

MRS. LAFAYETTE LEVAN PORTER, *National Chairman*

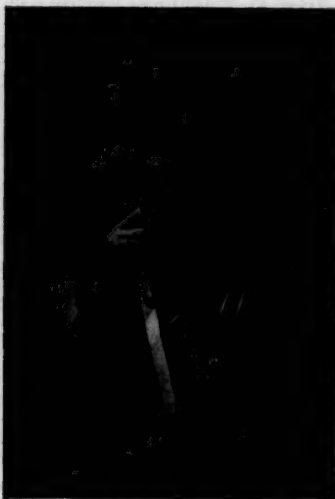
*Single Copy, 35 Cents. Yearly Subscription, \$2.00*

Copyright, 1949 by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution

Entered as second-class matter, December 8, 1924, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879



## The President General's Message



*That Reminds Me:*

RECENT INFORMATION received regarding the Gibson chapel being built at Tamasee is that it will be completed in time to be used for Founders' Day on October 16th. This chapel is being constructed of native stone and will seat four hundred persons. Miss Edla S. Gibson, National Chairman of the Approved Schools Committee, has contributed the full amount for the chapel and given it in memory of her mother. Not only the children at Tamasee and the people on Gunther Mountain but every Daughter appreciates this wonderful gift.

\* \* \* \* \*

Word also comes at this time that the construction of the all-chapters Auditorium-gymnasium is begun. It too will be of native stone.

\* \* \* \* \*

During the month of June, when this message is being written, there is a carpenter strike in Washington, which is delaying the work on our building. However, the electricians and tin workers were able to continue. I have been assured by the construction company that if the strike does not run too long, our building will be completed on time.

\* \* \* \* \*

Eighty chapters are on the Honor Roll for their payments to the Building Fund. These chapters are to be congratulated for having reached the Honor Roll this early. Which State will be the first Honor Roll State? Please keep the dollars rolling in to the Treasurer General because each month she has bills to pay. Do not relax in collecting your dollars until your chapter has contributed its full share.

*Estella A. O'Byrne*

*President General, N. S. D. A. R.*

# Our Colonial Colleges

## 15—Dartmouth College

BY HERBERT G. MOORE

WE have referred often in these pages to the rugged individualism of colonial times. But perhaps nowhere was that trait more strikingly pronounced than in the case of the little Indian charity school which grew into one of our proudest institutions of higher learning. For the story of the founding of Dartmouth College is the story of but one man, in whom were embodied most of the sturdy qualities which have made this nation great—Eleazar Wheelock. As David McClure, one of his early pupils and devoted followers, later wrote in the stilted language of his day:

"That an individual clergyman, without wealth or connexions with the rich or great, settled in a small and obscure parish, in a country where at that time few or none were rich, that he should by his own exertions raise an institution which has commanded the notice and charities of all orders of men in Europe and America from the menial servant to the powerful monarch on the throne, and finally found a flourishing University, laying a basis for endowments by which it has become extensively useful, and promises to be an eminent blessing to future generations, is an impressive example in the history of the world of what one man of persevering zeal may accomplish."

The hero of our story was born on April 22, 1711, on a Connecticut farm where he early learned the "arts of husbandry" which were to stand him in good stead throughout his life. Farming, however, was never to be his chief occupation, for at the age of 16 he decided on the ministry, a calling that was then so popular that it had prompted John Cotton to remark that "nothing is cheap in New England but milk and ministers." In 1735, following his graduation from Yale and subsequent ordination, Eleazar Wheelock assumed the pulpit of the second parish of Lebanon, now Columbia, Connecticut.

There he began his long series of stern and forbidding sermons designed to control the morals of his Puritan flock. For 35 years, more than half his life, Wheelock

raved and ranted and warned and threatened from this Lebanon pulpit. For this was the age of George Whitefield and the "Great Awakening," referred to so often in our study of colonial colleges, and the typical "New Light" minister of that day, as Leon Burr Richardson points out in his "History of Dartmouth College," made his descriptions so vivid "that his terrified listeners seemed actually to feel the heat of the flames and to stifle in the sulphurous fumes of the lower regions." While Wheelock was probably guilty of some excesses during this period of intense religious fervor, it is certain that he never went to the extremes practiced by such men as the Rev. James Davenport, who on one occasion preached for 24 hours straight while his hearers collapsed from emotional exhaustion.

But such religious frenzy could not be maintained indefinitely, and religion in time fell into a "low state," comparatively speaking. Wheelock, however, was intent on saving souls, and if the whites were now more or less indifferent as to their personal salvation, he would turn his attention to the redmen. From that moment on the one central passion of his life was to be the educating and Christianizing of the Indians.

A Mohegan boy, Samson Occom, played no small part in Wheelock's resolve. This young Indian had been greatly impressed by a visiting missionary and was most desirous of acquiring the learning and religious habits of his white neighbors. Wheelock, who could not raise his large family on his church income alone, was obliged to farm some of the acres which he had inherited, and also to add still further to his income by teaching. Young Occom, therefore, entered Wheelock's household in 1743 and remained for four years. He later went among the Montauk tribe on Long Island as preacher and schoolmaster. He undoubtedly was the inspiration for Wheelock's dream.

Of course, not all the colonists felt so kindly toward the aborigines. Some felt that the only good Indian was a dead one,



as evidenced on one occasion when Wheelock, begging for money, found only a bullet and a gun-flint in the collection plate. But there were others who believed that Indians, too, had souls, and even if the white men seemed determined to drive them off this earth, there was a hereafter where they might be more fortunate. And there were several societies in the mother country which were active in missionary work among the savages, including the London Company for the Propagation of the Gospel in New England and Parts Adjacent, and the Society in Scotland for Propagating Christian Knowledge, both of which maintained boards of correspondents in America. Wheelock's plan, however, differed somewhat from the methods previously employed. Instead of sending teachers and missionaries among the tribes, which had not been too successful, his idea was to take the children out of their native environment and to bring them under the Christian influence of Puritan homes.

With this end in view, Wheelock received the first two Indian boys of the Delaware tribe in December, 1754, and that date may be accepted as the real start of his Indian school. Growth was slow, but by 1760 there were eight young redskins studying under him. The chief trouble then, as always, was the lack of money. This problem was solved partially by taking up a subscription among Connecticut colonists and by receiving some modest contributions from the Boston Board of the London society mentioned above. More important perhaps, a farmer by the name of Joshua More, or Moor as it was afterwards spelled, deeded two acres of land including a "convenient tenement." While the deed did not restrict the property solely to this use, it served as the home of the Indian school as long as it remained in Lebanon.

But support from local sources was never to be adequate. In this connection, it should be pointed out that none of the money collected at this or any later time found its way into Wheelock's pocket. While his personal resources were extremely meager, he never received any salary from either the Indian school or the college; in fact, these institutions were frequently in debt to him. Whatever charges were ever leveled at Wheelock—and there were to be many—it could never be said with any justification that he or his family

ever profited financially from the school administration. He was deeded some land and he inherited some land both from his father and his wife, and his income was derived solely from this source and his church. The whole story is one of constant sacrifice and almost incredible unselfishness. But the charity students had to be fed and clothed, tutors had to be paid, missions had to be financed, equipment had to be bought and buildings built, and there never was enough money to go around.

It was during one of these financial crises that a happy suggestion was advanced. Little more than moral support could be expected from the colonists, but why not send Occom to England to tap that great reservoir of wealth and philanthropy?

As a companion for Occom, the Rev. Nathaniel Whitaker, of Norwich, Connecticut, was named, although the choice was widely disapproved. There were other misgivings about the mission, too. Some feared Occom would not conduct himself properly in cultured London circles. Others feared he might desert to the Established Church. But these fears proved to be groundless. For the Indian not only did not waver in his dissenting faith, he was something of a sensation both at public gatherings and in London drawing rooms, although admittedly the life of the gay capital did dazzle this primitive soul who had been raised in a Mohegan wigwam. As he wrote:

"Last Sabbath evening saw Such Confusion as I never Dreamt of—there was some at Churches Singing & Preaching, in the Streets Some Cursing, Swearing, & Damning one another, ther was hallowing, Whetling, talking, gigling, laughing & Coaches and footmen passing and repassing, Crossing and Cross Crossing and the poor Beggars Praying, Crying and Beging upon their knees."

But the Indian was able to regain his poise, and Whitaker to curb his temper and his alleged proneness to indiscretions, at least sufficiently to make the mission successful beyond all expectations. After two years—they had left Boston December 13, 1765—subscriptions in England and Scotland netted more than £10,000, sterling. The subscribers included the king, Thomas and Richard Penn, and two men who were to be of particular importance to this story—John Wentworth, newly appointed royal

governor of New Hampshire, and William, 2d Earl of Dartmouth, a nobleman whose devotion to Whitefield and interest in the Methodist movement had gained for him the popular title of "psalm singer." To facilitate collections and to obviate possible legal difficulties, Wheelock reluctantly agreed to the creation of an English Trust, headed by the aforementioned Lord Dartmouth.

In the meantime back in America this pioneering clergyman-educator was having his full share of vexatious problems. First, there was the beginning of what became a permanent rift between him and Samuel Kirkland, one of his most capable missionaries, who in 1793 was to found Hamilton-Oneida Academy, now known as Hamilton College. Second, there were the difficulties caused by Wheelock's son Ralph, an overbearing, dictatorial youth, generally regarded as heir-apparent to his father's post, but who unfortunately was subject to epileptic fits and was destined to spend his later years "in mental darkness." Third, there was the loss of Wheelock's influence among the Six Nations, a cruel blow to his plans. Finally, there was the record revealing the dismal failure of the Indian pupils. Of some 40 who had been enrolled, not one ever came close to measuring up to the stature of Occom. Several did creditable missionary work for a time, but many soon lapsed into their former ways after returning to their native environment. In fact, not a few seemed to be the worse for their brief contact with the white man's civilization.

But Wheelock was not the type of man to be turned aside by a few disappointments. Such things merely spurred him on to renewed efforts. With some financial support in sight, thanks to the mission of Occom and Whitaker, he now dreamed of a greatly enlarged institution, a college to complement the school, and he immediately took steps to make that dream come true. Lebanon, of course, made a desperate effort to keep the school there. But both Connecticut and Massachusetts were quickly eliminated as possible sites because of the opposition of Yale and Harvard to the granting of a new college charter. There was great jealousy among institutions of higher learning in those struggling days.

But many other sites were offered, from South Carolina to the Bay of Fundy, and

each had to be carefully weighed and considered. The choice finally fell on New Hampshire, and for several reasons. For one thing, it was the only province north of Maryland which had no institution of college grade at the time, and a charter was assured. Then, too, Governor Wentworth offered a sizeable grant of land, important not only for endowment purposes, but because Wheelock had in mind a school so situated in a vast tract that it would be virtually free of local interference. And finally New Hampshire seemed to be advantageously located with respect to those Indian tribes from which Wheelock hoped to attract students and converts, now that his relations with the Six Nations had deteriorated.

Before beginning the negotiations Wheelock expressed a desire to name the new college after Lord Dartmouth and to call the first building Wentworth House, although he was willing to reverse this arrangement if a little flattery seemed advisable. The new institution, therefore, might have become Wentworth College had the governor been insistent, which he wasn't. And more than 50 years were to pass before the name of Wentworth was even to grace a building in the college "yard."

The charter was issued on December 13, 1769, and was unquestionably one of the most liberal of colonial times. There was no religious test for students or faculty, and it was stipulated that not more than five members of the board of trustees should be clergymen. Wheelock was named president, and was given the privilege of selecting his successor, subject to board approval. The original trustees included five graduates each from Harvard and Yale, and two non-college men. Wheelock's great dream was gradually taking form.

One other matter, however, remained to be settled. For while New Hampshire had won the college, the exact location of the institution within that province had not been selected. And now many townships began to compete with each other for the honor—and profit—that they thought the college would bring to their respective communities. Orford, Haverhill, Charlestown, Plainfield, Lebanon, Lyme, Piermont, Gunthwait and Hanover all entered the lists, and much bitterness ensued. It was not until July 9, 1770, that the location was

definitely fixed at Hanover. This decision brought fresh abuse from the unsuccessful bidders, and all sorts of unfair charges were flung at Wheelock. His great unselfishness stands out in bold relief when projected against the background of this petty squabbling on the part of these mercenary backwoodsmen.

In fact, Eleazar Wheelock would have been justified if he had then and there tossed aside his grandiose plans and been content to have spent the remainder of his life as a clergyman or farmer. He probably would have fared far better in the material sense, and would certainly have been relieved of many worries. After all, he was now 59 years old, a little late to be starting out on a new adventure of this kind. He was also in very poor health—"very near the End of my Race" as he frankly admitted. Furthermore, he was heavily in debt, and although he still held his Connecticut lands, they could not then be sold except at a heavy sacrifice, for the removal of the school from Lebanon was greatly depreciating property values in that neighborhood. Now to leave the relative comforts and security of his established home and to move his family and all his possessions several hundred miles into an uncleared and almost trackless wilderness—well, the whole plan seemed foolhardy. But Wheelock apparently never once hesitated, not even when the vilest calumny was heaped upon his head. He saw his goal ahead, and nothing could dissuade him. True, indeed, is the statement that the story of Dartmouth is the story of one man, a headstrong man perhaps, a dictatorial man at times, but one in whom all the powerful forces and pressures of colonial days became peculiarly synchronized.

The original Dartmouth land grants totalled more than 40,000 acres scattered over New Hampshire and the disputed territory which later became Vermont. Such a vast domain would at first glance appear as a rich endowment, but we must remember that this was an undeveloped, sparsely populated territory, and such land was oftentimes more of a liability than an asset. Much of it was covered by giant white pines, towering 200 and 300 feet in the air, but there was not a ready market for this timber, few hands to fell it, and no way of transporting it to such markets as did exist. Some of it was impenetrable swamp

land. There were no roads in the sense that we know them, only the most primitive of huts, none of the comforts and conveniences of even colonial civilization. Wheelock worked feverishly that first summer—it was already well advanced when he arrived—but only six acres could be cleared before winter closed in, and two houses partially finished, one for the Wheelock family, the other for the students. These houses, incidentally, were built without "stone, glass, brick or nails." The visitor to Hanover today cannot conceive of the hardships endured by these first settlers.

About 30 students entered the school that autumn, a truly remarkable record considering its remoteness. But only three of these students were Indians, most of the rest being white, charity pupils. Admittedly it was no easy task to operate a school thus in the wilderness. Firewood was the only thing that was plentiful, and this was fortunate for the winters were cold and the snow deep. Provisions in particular were difficult to secure, and finding cooks to prepare such food as was obtainable was even more of a problem. And even when there were cooks, they oftentimes were not sober enough to perform their tasks. None of our colonial colleges had an easy road to follow. But founding a school in such communities as Cambridge, New Haven, Providence, New York, Princeton and Philadelphia was relatively simple compared with building a new institution amidst these trackless hills. The modern Dartmouth must stand as a lasting monument to this one man, Eleazar Wheelock, and to those few devoted souls whom he was able to gather around him.

The first Hanover commencement was held on August 28, 1771, when four young men, who had studied their first three years at Yale, received their degrees, one of them being John Wheelock, son of the president. It must have been a very simple affair, staged in a rustic setting under the trees and without the fanfare attending similar ceremonies today. But it was enlivened to some extent by the presence of Governor Wentworth and other distinguished provincial dignitaries, who presented Wheelock with a silver punch bowl, a priceless memento that is still preserved.

But financial difficulties, which had always plagued the old Indian school back

in Connecticut, were still to cast a shadow over the new institution in New Hampshire. Wheelock had expected some aid from the provincial legislature, but this was not forthcoming to any appreciable extent, despite Wentworth's efforts. And the large land holdings, of course, were not revenue producing and were of no help in meeting current obligations. It is true that the funds, raised by Occom and Whitaker, were still largely intact, but these had been allocated for the specific purpose of educating and Christianizing the Indians, and the English trustees were not disposed to have them used for a college patronized for the most part by white boys. In fact, the college charter had deprived the English Trust of all supervision over the institution and this was not to the liking of these conscientious gentlemen who felt a keen responsibility toward the donors. Even Occom was unhappy about the course Wheelock was now pursuing, and wrote to him:

"I am very Jealous that instead of your Seminary Becoming Alma Mater she will be too Alba Mater to suckle the Tawnees, for she is already adorn'd up too much like the Popish Virgin Mary. She'll be Naturally ashamed to suckle the Tawnees for She is already equal in Power, Honor and Authority to any College in Europe. I think that your College has too much Worldly Grandeur for the poor Indians. They'll never have much benefit of it. In so saying I speak the general Sentiment of Indians and English too in these parts."

It was a delicate situation which called for diplomacy and tact, and this was one of Wheelock's strong points. Of course, Occom had greatly exaggerated things, and Wheelock hastened to assure him that "Dartmouth College is and invariably has been and will be as long as any Indians are left primarily designed for them, and the presence of white students only serves to make the project more effective." And he was perfectly sincere in this. For it was understood that all the white charity students would, upon graduation, devote themselves to missionary work among the Indian tribes, and Wheelock could hardly be blamed if some of them failed to honor their contracts. Nor could he be blamed if the number of Indian students was declining. After all, there were constantly fewer Indians, and those few were being driven further west.

The double trust, one in America and one in England, was a more complicated matter, but Wheelock was ready with a solution. The memory of Joshua Moor, the early benefactor, was revived, and Moor's Indian Charity School came into being. The American trustees were to have no control over this school or over the mission work. It was a mere paper transaction, of course, with Wheelock retaining the reins of both schools firmly in his hands, but it did enable him to assure the trustees in London that their money would be properly used as originally intended. In the end, an agreement was worked out which remained in effect until the exhaustion of the fund in 1775. But money was never at any time plentiful or even adequate. For while Wheelock had little difficulty in enrolling free students, few boys with money were venturing into the wilds of New Hampshire. In 1772, for instance, 25 of 41 students were on a charity basis, and these constituted a heavy drain on the limited resources.

The failure of Wheelock's efforts among the Six Nations had been a severe blow as we have seen. This problem was partially solved when he now turned his eyes north and sent missionaries into the Canadian woods. The immediate result was ten new students from tribes near Montreal and Quebec. Despite the lukewarm attitude of Canadian authorities and the active opposition of the Jesuit missionaries, this was to be a rich field for his endeavors for many years to come.

In the meantime, the college and town—Dartmouth and Hanover—were making some progress. As Wheelock wrote in 1773:

"A little more than three Years ago there was nothing to be seen here but a horrid Wilderness, now there are eleven comfortable Dwelling-Houses (besides the large one I built for my Students, and other necessary Buildings as Barns, Malt House, Brew House, Shops, etc.) and some of them reputable ones, built by Tradesmen, and such as have settled in some connection with, and have been admitted for the Benefit of this School, and the most of them near finished, and all expect to be habitable and comfortable before Winter, and all within Sixty Rods of the College."

Life in the college community was far different from that experienced by today's



undergraduate. The day began when the student body gathered in chapel "as early as the President could see to read in the Bible." Since neither light nor heat was provided, it was hardly a service that these sleepy lads relished. The day ended with evening prayers held "at late as the President was able to see." In between were study periods, with little time available for recreation. There were frequent incidents to relieve the monotony, of course, and some of these have taken on additional color with the passage of time. There was the heated issue over John Payne's tavern which occupied a too strategic position in the town. There was the smallpox inoculation controversy which for a time completely upset the community's peaceful life. And there were, of course, the usual student pranks and riots. A character, whose exploits are still recounted on the campus, was John Ledyard. Threatened with presidential censure, he felled a tree, constructed a dugout, and paddled to Hartford, Connecticut, where he paused, before setting out for Siberia, to pen a farewell note to Wheelock. The site of the tree is marked by a monument bearing the inscription, "His was the Dartmouth Spirit."

But the outbreak of the Revolutionary War changed the whole complexion of things. It is noteworthy, however, that although Hanover was perhaps more exposed to attack than any other such community, Dartmouth was the only colonial college whose classes were never interrupted. This was largely due to the work of Wheelock's missionaries who kept the Canadian tribes neutral, plus the fact that their sons at Hanover might have been treated as hostages. So important was this to the colonial cause generally that the Continental Congress voted Wheelock small sums to support these Indian students.

Of course, this does not mean that the college community ever enjoyed any great degree of security. There were numerous skirmishes near by, and there were always rumors of impending attack, especially during Burgoyne's invasion in 1777 which for a time threatened the entire Connecticut Valley, and again in 1780 when high water diverted a planned attack on Hanover to Royalton, Vermont.

As for Wheelock himself, he appeared to be rather indifferent in the early days of the struggle. In fact, his attitude caused

his loyalty to be suspected on several occasions. But this may be explained by the fact that he was wrapped up in his college, and had neither time nor inclination to become embroiled in politics or ordinary colonial controversies. Certainly a letter of his, written as early as October, 1774, should make the record clear:

"It seems to be a settled point here that the present Americans will not be slaves, and I wish it was believed on your side the water. They have already by themselves fully shewn & I believe they will by thousands and thousands if there shall be occasion shew that they are ready to venture their lives in the cause."

On June 16, 1775, Wheelock wrote in his diary, "The noise of Cannon Supposed to be at Boston was heard all day." And the following day he noted, "The same report of Cannon. We wait with Impatience to hear the Occasion & Event." It was, incredibly, the Battle of Bunker Hill, heard in distant Hanover.

But while Wheelock thus heard the opening shots in this great struggle for independence, he was not to live to enjoy the final victory. For Eleazar Wheelock passed away on April 24, 1779. He had been in poor health for many years, and undoubtedly his end was hastened by the fact that he lacked the money to purchase the food that his physician prescribed for him. Somehow he had always found money to keep his school open. But he couldn't find money to keep his own heart beating. In the quiet Hanover burying ground today the hallowed spot where rest the remains of this hardy pioneer is marked by a plain slab of native stone on which appears this simple inscription:

"BY THE GOSPEL HE SUBDUED THE FEROCITY  
OF THE SAVAGE AND TO THE CIVILIZED HE  
OPENED NEW PATHS OF SCIENCE  
TRAVELER  
GO IF YOU CAN AND DESERVE  
THE SUBLIME REWARD OF SUCH MERIT"

Eleazar Wheelock in his will named his son John as his successor. This was his right as stated in the charter, but it was subject to board confirmation. And John's selection was by no means popular. He was not a clergyman; he had no reputation for scholarship; he was only a youth of 25. He had served with distinction as an army officer during the war, but that appeared



to be his only qualification, and that was hardly sufficient.

In the end, however, the board yielded to the wish of the founder. Probably the deciding factor was that no one but a Wheelock would serve without salary, and the college's slender resources would not permit of compensation. The small sum of £50 annually to Eleazar's invalid son Ralph was in itself a heavy burden.

And John's selection proved to be a not altogether unhappy one. He had many shortcomings, he made many mistakes, but he quickly applied himself to the undertaking and the college prospered. Eighty-nine men had graduated under the founder, while 1088 were to receive degrees under his son.

In 1784 construction was started on a new building, to be known as Dartmouth Hall and roughly following the design of Nassau Hall at Princeton. Other buildings followed. And although the college continued to suffer what Leon Burr Richardson terms its "chronic impecuniosity," the 19th century Dartmouth was slowly taking form in the wilderness.

The colonial period, of course, was now over, and with it our story nears its end. However, John Wheelock's administration was to be climaxed by a great internal explosion, and while that incident is already well known to everyone who has ever read American history, we cannot close without at least a reference to it. We refer, of course, to the historic Dartmouth College Case.

It had its roots in a bitter struggle between the president and the board of trustees for control. It led to John Wheelock's ouster from his post, his subsequent reinstatement as president of "Dartmouth University," which for a while existed side-by-side with the College, and indirectly to his death on April 4, 1817. He died happy, however, knowing that the fight had been won.

As Leon Burr Richardson has summed it up, the controversy "had begun on December 13, 1804, at a meeting of a handful of persons in the local church. It had begun with the church, it had continued in the board of trustees, it had passed from them to the people of New Hampshire, and, as a result of their decision, to the legislature and the executive authority of the state. From that point it had been taken

over by the courts of New Hampshire, and then appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States. That it did not go still farther was due solely to the fact that there was no farther place for it to go."

Daniel Webster, of course, was the central figure in this historic court battle. A graduate of Dartmouth in 1801, he had not yet made his great reputation when he was called upon to defend his alma mater before the highest tribunal in the land. For more than four hours he spoke, almost in a conversational tone, with scarcely a glance at his prepared brief. More eloquent pleas have been made, but rarely has any argument been presented in such a clear, orderly, convincing manner. Then came his dramatic pause. Turning slowly toward Chief Justice Marshall, Webster directed to him one of the most stirring appeals ever made to the emotions of a court:

"This, sir, is my case. It is the case, not merely of that humble institution, it is the case of every college in the land. It is more. It is the case of every eleemosynary institution throughout our country, of all those great charities founded by the piety of our ancestors to alleviate human misery, and scatter blessings along the pathway of human life. It is more. It is in some sense the case of every man who has property of which he may be stripped—for the question is simply this: Shall our state legislature be allowed to take that which is not their own, to turn it from its original use, and apply it to such ends or purposes as they, in their discretion, shall see fit? Sir, you may destroy this little institution; it is weak; it is in your hands. I know it is one of the lesser lights in the literary horizon of our country. You may put it out, but if you do you must carry through your work! You must extinguish, one after another, all those great lights of science, which, for more than a century, have thrown their radiance over the land! It is, sir, as I have said, a small college, and yet there are those that love it . . ."

The case was won, and a great victory it was for the American people. If Eleazar Wheelock's labors had borne no other fruit, the decision in the Dartmouth College Case alone would have been a fitting reward. In speaking of its far-reaching effects, Chancellor James Kent, of New York, summed it up:

"It did more than any other single act proceeding from the authority of the United States to throw an impregnable barrier around all rights and franchises derived from the grant of government, and to give solidity and inviolability to the literary, charitable, religious and commercial institutions of our country."

It has, in fact, been "the bulwark of private property," the central arch in our free enterprise system. But as we view the decision in its broader aspects, let us not forget that it also saved Dartmouth College. As Joseph Hopkinson wrote to Pres-

ident Francis Brown: "I would have an inscription over the door of your building, 'Founded by Eleazar Wheelock, Refounded by Daniel Webster.'"

There is little in Hanover today in the strictly physical sense to remind one of those early days of struggle in the wilderness. But if one can look beyond the stones and bricks of the modern campus, if one can peer behind the façades of today's buildings, one can still sense the presence of the founder, one can feel that his hands are still on the reins. It will ever be thus at this old School of the Wheelocks.



Brunett Hershey, author and war correspondent, tells the story of an American labor delegation that visited the Skoda works in Soviet-controlled Czechoslovakia. The Americans asked: "To whom does this factory belong?"

"We, the people, own it," said the guides.

"Who owns the machinery?" asked the Americans.

"We, the people, own it," the guides replied.

"Who gets the profits?" the visitors demanded.

"We, the people, get them," was the reply.

Then the Americans saw three large cars parked near-by, and asked who owned them.

"One is owned by the commissar for defense, the second belongs to the chairman of the workers' committee, and the third to the representative from Moscow, who is visiting here," the guides told the U. S. labor representatives.

Then a Skoda delegation arrived in America to tour its industrial plants. An American labor leader showed them the Ford Factory.

"Who owns this factory?" the visitors asked.

"Mr. Ford does," said the American.

"Who owns the machinery?" they demanded, and were told Mr. Ford owned it.

"Who gets the profits?" the Skoda man continued.

"Mr. Ford does," said the American.

Then the visitor saw 30,000 cars parked in a near-by lot and asked: "Who owns all those cars?"

The American grinned. Then he said: "We, the people, own those cars."

Modern Machine Shop.

# Why Patriots?

BY EUGENIE GROVER CAROTHERS

**T**ODAY we are in need of loyal, enlightened patriots, men and women who are courageous enough to go the second mile for God and Country.

Marquis de Lafayette was a great patriot, both of France and the United States. On December 16, 1777, he said, "I read, I study, I examine, I listen, I reflect, and out of all this, I try to form an idea into which I put as much common sense as I can."

Since 1777, our nation has continued to fight and sacrifice for the freedom of mankind. Throughout the years from George Washington to the present day, patriots have taken their places in the annals of history. The patriots of the past have been evaluated by the history of their loyalty to their country. God has been kind to give to us those men and women who were moved to challenge the freedom of mankind, fight for it, die for it. Today we hear it said that we do not have patriots of the staunch understanding and the brave execution of an Abraham Lincoln. Sometimes we are tempted to let doubt and fear assail us. Then I am reminded of the old colored woman in the southern prayer meeting. After listening to a long harangue on the inevitability of chaos and destruction, she arose and boldly said, "Is God dead?"

No, God is not dead. He has not forsaken us. He lives and the principles of Christianity shall prevail. He has always reared the men and women of the hour to preserve and advance the march of civilization, and He always will. Even though man is created a spiritual being in God's image and likeness, the human element at times seems to prevail. Then it is that God brings us up with swift retribution, and we have to pay the penalty for being headstrong, impetuous, selfish, unmindful of His law of Christian brotherhood. This is true of nations as well as of individuals.

Life is a matter of knowing what to select and what to pass by. We haven't time for everything, so we should choose that which counts most for our own peace of mind, for our eternal life and the well being of others. The words "patriot" and "patriotism" come from the same Greek

root word meaning "fellow countryman" or "of the fathers." Then, in order to be a true one in the full meaning of the word, we must be loyal to our fellow countrymen as well as to our forefathers. A true patriot forgets self in his or her zeal to help to establish the kingdom of Heaven on earth.

The price of liberty has always been high in pain and blood and death. There are often dark times when all seems lost and the agonizing cost too great to pay. In the discouraging phases of the Revolution, America called upon Thomas Paine, British-born pamphleteer and journalist of Philadelphia. His "Common Sense" is said to have converted George Washington and most of America to the cause of complete independence for the Colonies. Paine sat down at a camp fire, after Washington's retreat across New Jersey in the fall of 1776, and on a drumhead he wrote his famous "The American Crisis." It was a rallying cry to his fellow soldiers and they were stirred deeply. With his first line as their watchword, the outnumbered rebels recrossed the Delaware on Christmas Day and captured Trenton. His words were reiterated during the agony of Valley Forge. Here they are: "These are the times that try men's souls. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of their country; but he that stands it now, deserves the love and thanks of man and woman. Tyranny, like hell, is not easily conquered; yet we have this consolation with us, that the harder the conflict, the more glorious the triumph. What we obtain too cheap, we esteem too lightly, it is dearness only that gives everything its value. Heaven knows how to put a proper price upon its goods; and it would be strange indeed if so celestial an article as freedom should not be highly rated. . . ." And Thomas Paine became one of our great patriots.

From the Declaration of Independence: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are

Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these Rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed." May we ever be thankful to those Patriots who gave to the world those immortal words by which to live.

Benjamin Franklin demanded national unity on signing the Declaration of Independence in these words, which are fraught with possibilities, "We must all hang together, or assuredly, we shall all hang separately." Do we realize how near the noose was to our ancestors' necks at that time? They were revolutionists, a name we are apt to decry today, and they were traitors to the mother country. Had they not succeeded, they truly would have all hanged separately, by order of the King of England.

The preamble to the Constitution is our sacred trust for We are the People. We must "form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." Whether we like it or not, these responsibilities in the past few years have become our sacred trust for all peoples of the world.

Every nationality, creed and race is represented within our citizenship. Naturalized citizens take the following oath: "I hereby declare, on oath, that I absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty of whom or which I have heretofore been a subject or citizen; that I will support and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States of America against all enemies, foreign or domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; and that I take this obligation freely without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; So help me God." If they do not live according to this oath with our help, it is their responsibility. Many of them have proven patriots in the highest sense of the word.

Another great crisis came to our country when we challenged the slavery of any human being within our nation. Abraham Lincoln said in his Gettysburg Address: "Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long en-

dure." And from his second inaugural address: "With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right—let us strive to finish the work we are in." These words, and many others, are the clarion calls to us today; for, as in 1776, "these are the times that try men's souls." In our finite human conception of men, events and nations, we become intolerant of those who are not of our color, race or creed and in the end we reap as we sow. We pay the uttermost farthing. A true patriot forgets self in his or her zeal to help to establish the kingdom of Heaven on earth.

Disraeli once said, "Individuals may form communities, but it is institutions alone that can create a nation." Our nation is composite integration of many institutions and the Daughters of the American Revolution is one of the many institutions. We revere, as patriots, the women who organized our Society. We are not ancestor worshippers. Voltaire said, "Who serves his country well has no need of ancestry." Thoughts and deeds, not pedigree, are the passports of enduring fame. We may revere our ancestry, but, to be good Americans, we must make every thought, word and deed speak for true patriotism.

Our organization aims to perpetuate the ideals and the spirit of those who "achieved American Independence," to keep our educational facilities from becoming impregnated with false ideologies, and to maintain and foster that true patriotism which is the salvation of our nation. Our nation is alarmingly and almost unconsciously adopting some subtle trends of totalitarianism and these trends we must detect, evaluate and use our influence to destroy.

Those who assume responsibility in our organization deserve our loyalty. True Daughters of the American Revolution avoid personalities and see only the National Society as a whole. Sometimes it is difficult to subordinate personal opinions to the rule of the majority, but when the majority has spoken, there is only one thing to do,—stop creating dissension by small talk, and play the rules of the game. Any woman who is versed in the ideals of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and puts them into practice, lays claim to being one of the minor patriots of her day.



Our Society has as many facets as a diamond and they are all very worthy. Few Chapters can adopt them all but we can adopt and assist with certain ones and give moral support to all those recommended and adopted. For years our Society has been the arch enemy of subversive influences. We were scoffed at, ridiculed, accused of inventing goblins. Today, since Communism has been exposed, the D. A. R. takes its rightful place as the advance guard in detecting, disclaiming and destroying this menace to our Republic. In fact, our Society today, is the advance guard of everything that is un-American. In it are many noble, loyal, devoted women. Many of them give and have given generously of their abilities, time and money to further the projects, the ideals and the welfare of the organization. They command our respect and admiration.

The John Corbly Chapter of Waynesburg, Pa., and the Washington County Chapter bought a "Patriot Stone" for U. S. Senator Edward Martin. It is not primarily in the honor that they bestowed upon him that they take pride, but in the fact that they gave \$300 towards the construction of the Memorial Bell Tower at Valley Forge, the bells of which shall peal forth a message of hope to all mankind, a memorial to patriots of our land and of our Society.

There are probably a million women who are eligible to join and it is our duty to contact them and instruct them in the advantages of becoming a part of our Society, which is a bulwark for education and service to the country. Emphasis should be placed prominently in every chapter to secure young members who may become future patriots. We should avoid doing things always as they have been done in the past, if they can be improved. Be ever alert to inaugurate young ideas, for unless we do, we cannot hope to get and to keep the interest of young members. "Be not the first by which the new is tried, nor yet the last by which the old is laid aside."

The D. A. R. Magazine is one of our best magazine investments for it is difficult to realize the scope of our Society without reading it regularly. To read the Treasurer General's report is to realize that we are stockholders in a million-dollar institution. Our real estate in Washington, D. C., alone

is worth two million dollars. Besides the vital statistics which the magazine enumerates, there are informative articles on Communism, our American institutions, valuable historical sketches, poetry, accomplishments of our members, committee reports, valuable material available for programs, what other chapters are doing, book reviews, parliamentary procedure, current announcements, the genealogical department and an inspiring message in each issue from our President General. Where else can a Daughter of the American Revolution find so much good reading for \$2.00?

In our organization there is an opportunity for every one to find some vital concern to which she may attach herself, and gain great satisfaction in serving her Society, her nation, her immediate community and her own self.

The boys who have rested in Flanders Field since 1918, or those who fell more recently over New Guinea came from all over America and died for all of us. Each one was a patriot. In memory of them, is it too much for all of us to talk, think, work, fight to make the United Nations what we all hoped would be a strong and practicable instrument for the insurance of peace? It can be done without relinquishing one iota of sovereignty of the United States of America. That we must guard with every ounce of our strength and influence.

Should we go down in local history as patriots? Let us, then, meet the challenge of today by reading, studying, examining, listening, reflecting and forming ideas tempered with common sense. God has not forsaken the nation nor the world. In these days that try the souls of men and women, loyalty to the ideals of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, is a safe criterion by which to chart our course. It is not enough to wave the American Flag; it is not enough to stand back and criticize. We must get into the fray with whole-hearted loyalty to our fellowmen as well as to our forefathers. The factual history of this period of the world will someday be written. Only those who live "with malice toward none; with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right," shall become the patriots of this era. God

*(Concluded on page 656)*



# An Important But Forgotten Revolutionary Episode

BY CHARLES WILLIAM HEATHCOTE

FOR sometime in the late spring of 1778 Washington at Valley Forge received information that the British were going to evacuate Philadelphia. Consequently Washington selected General Lafayette to head an expedition when he gave him instructions in part as follows: "The detachment under your command, with which you will immediately march towards the enemy's lines, is designed to answer the following purposes; namely to be a security to this camp and a cover to the country between the Delaware and the Schuylkill, to interrupt the communication with Philadelphia, to obstruct the incursions of the enemy's parties, and to obtain intelligence of their motives and designs." . . .

"You will remember, that your detachment is a very valuable one, and that any accident happening to it would be a very severe blow to the army. You will therefore use every possible precaution for its security, and to guard against a surprise. No attempt should be made, nor anything risked, without the greatest prospect of success, and with every reasonable advantage on your side." . . . Given under my hand, at Head-Quarters, this 18th day of May, 1778."

According to Washington's orders General Lafayette marched out of Valley Forge, May 18, 1778, having under his command approximately two thousand and four hundred soldiers, including five pieces of artillery. He continued to Swedes' Ford where he crossed to the east side of the Schuylkill River and proceeded to the neighborhood of Barren Hill. This position placed him slightly northeast of Valley Forge about eleven miles from Philadelphia and the same distance from Valley Forge. The topography of Lafayette's position was favorable for good defense as it was an elevation above the surrounding area.

His right was strengthened by the Schuylkill River and his left by a forest and several stone houses and St. Peter's Lutheran Church which was surrounded by a stone

wall. His artillery was well placed to withstand a frontal attack. At once he placed pickets for some distance on roads leading to Philadelphia. In order to protect himself from attack from the direction of White Marsh or eastward, he ordered General Porter commanding six hundred Pennsylvania militia to guard this section.

In a short time Tory sympathizers in the neighborhood sent word to General Henry Clinton, commander of British forces in Philadelphia informing him of Lafayette's position. The British commander determined upon a plan to capture Lafayette and his troops.

Consequently under cover of night on May 19, General Grant at the head of five thousand British troops was ordered by General Clinton to march to White Marsh and attack Lafayette from that point. Another contingent commanded by General Gray proceeded up the west side of the Schuylkill River and approached the vicinity of Barren Hill. A third section under General Clinton proceeded directly as if he would make a frontal attack upon Lafayette's position. The British forces numbered approximately eight thousand men. The British plan was well conceived so that Lafayette would be surrounded and he would be compelled to fight or surrender. The British expected him to surrender, but the enemy did not realize or understand the ability of Lafayette.

However in the early morning May 20 news came to Lafayette that a British force was seen in the vicinity of White Marsh. Immediately Lafayette sent reliable men to investigate and they discovered that unfortunately General Porter and the Pennsylvania militia retreated on the approach of the British troops and the way was open for an attack from this side. In the meantime other aides found that General Grant's command was rapidly approaching Lafayette's position.

Consequently Lafayette was at once conscious of his perilous situation and posted

his troops within the church yard of St. Peter's Lutheran Church. The yard was quite extensive since it was also a burial ground, and the stone wall which surrounded it afforded good protection against attack, and a part of his command was protected by the woods and stone houses in the immediate vicinity. The church building was located near the juncture of a road which led to Valley Forge by way of Swedes' Ford and the other road led to Matson's Ford. This historic church was established by Henry Melchior Muhlenberg in 1752 who was instrumental in coordinating the Lutheran congregations of colonial America into organic unity.

Lafayette's prompt action brought protection to his little army and saved the men from panic. His next plan was to retreat to safety. Since he learned that he could not return by Swedes' Ford as it was blocked by the British, Lafayette was also informed that Matson's Ford was open though the British forces were in the vicinity. Consequently he conducted a masterful retreat westward to Matson's Ford, now at Conshohocken, by way of Spring Mill. He was helped to escape because the woods offered concealment for his men. He ordered General Poor to command the advance guard of his forces, and he brought up the rear. In order to deceive the enemy Lafayette placed several groups of men to show themselves on the edge of the woods as if they were the advance guards of larger bodies of men who were being arranged to make attack. The ruse worked. At once General Grant began to place his forces to meet the coming attack. This action delayed the approach of the British and it gave Lafayette the time needed to advance his troops to Matson's Ford. In due course these particular groups joined Lafayette's main columns and the army arrived intact at the Ford, crossed it successfully and in a short time Lafayette's

troops were arranged in battle line on the high ground on the west bank of the Schuylkill River.

However after some time had elapsed and no attack was forthcoming from the Americans, Grant became suspicious and much to his chagrin he found the woods clear of American troops. He discovered that General Lafayette had outmaneuvered him. He dispatched troops to pursue Lafayette and they arrived at Matson's Ford as the American artillery was being taken across the river. A sharp skirmish took place in which several Americans were killed and taken prisoners. The British losses were several killed and wounded.

With his main army Grant marched to the Church at Barren Hill where he met the troops under General Clinton.

General Lafayette had not only made a masterful and successful retreat, but the British realized that a new army had been created at Valley Forge. The soldiers under Lafayette were men of the Continental Line with the exception of the militia force. The Continental soldiers were not panicky, but showed their real mettle under the skillful leadership of Lafayette. In the meantime the British, much chagrined in being outmaneuvered by Lafayette, returned to Philadelphia.

After the British withdrew, Lafayette undaunted returned to Barren Hill in order to clear the neighborhood of any British marauding parties. Consequently he carried out his instructions given by General Washington.

Later Lafayette marched his troops back to Valley Forge, when he received the commendation from Washington for his efforts.

NOTE: Dr. Heathcote is Head of the Department of History in State Teachers College of West Chester, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Heathcote we may claim as our own for she has served as regent of West Chester County Chapter and is still very active in D. A. R. work.



"It is my imperfections that endear me to my friends. It is my virtues that annoy them."  
Old Chinese Proverb.

# Am I An Individual?

By J. HAROLD WILLIAMS

Scout Executive, Narragansett Council, Boy Scouts of America

MY MINISTER asked a question in church one Sunday morning which stirred me to the depths. How many times a question from the pulpit seems to be headed directly at you!

He said, "Suppose you had the power to really help a person, what would you do to help that person most?"

And I thought to myself—suppose he should point at me, and say, "Williams, you are interested in boys. Suppose you had the power really to help a boy, what is the best you would do for him?"

I have forgotten the rest of the sermon and I am not quite sure of the minister's answer. I think it was "wisdom" but I was gathering wool. I was trying to answer that question. Had I thought what I would really do for a boy—if I could help most?

By the time the minister had finished, I would have tried to answer it in this way: "I would try to help a boy find himself, to develop self-respect, self-reliance, self-discipline, belief and pride in himself, his personality; to help him realize that he is one of God's creatures put into the world to develop his life in his own way for good."

My mind went back to an August morning at Camp Yawgoog. It was change day—some 400 kids coming in; some 400 going out; coming and going. The buses come rolling in to the parade ground; the loud-speaker sings out—"Welcome, come right in; you are here for the time of your life. Everybody right this way. Scoutmasters please assemble your Troops. All those who signed up as *individuals* without Scoutmasters, report to Mr. Anthony at the flagpole. Troop leaders, come right up to the Chief's office to report."

And up the Scoutmasters come, up to the office. Some 30 Troops report, one after another. We check off the registrations; we fill in the totals; we find we have 650 in camp. We wonder, will the beef stew hold out!

And, tired and weary, and thankful that they are in, I stretch and walk out on the porch for a little relief and see, standing there, one lone boy.

"What Camp are you from, son?"

"I don't know."

"Did you report to Mr. Anthony? Are you an individual Scout?"

"I don't even know Mr. Anthony," he said sadly.

"Well, come right up here. What's your name?"

"Bill Monahan."

"Well, didn't you hear me say that all Scouts who signed up as individuals report to Mr. Anthony?"

"Am I an individual?" said the boy.

Here was a boy who didn't know he was an *individual*. So we set out to try to help Bill find himself. To say—"This is I. I have a personality. I can do things. I am somebody."

Oh, when you see that first gleam of personality in a boy's eye, it warms the cockles of your heart.

We have in our camp, three kitchens, and of course, dishes have to be washed. And many kids want the job of dish-washing! Some hundred applications come in every Spring for washing dishes. We sort them out, and along about May we send out postal cards—"Anyone wanting to wash dishes, report at Headquarters at 9:30 o'clock."

In they come—tall ones, short ones, big ones, small ones, fat ones, thin ones. And we get on to Speech 23—"Young men, you have applied for the most miserable position in the world—dish washing. Women have been trying to get away from it for years. It's a terrible job. If anyone wishes to slip out the door, it is all right with us; nothing will be said. Now we will interview."

About the fifth boy we called in was Louis Sorel.

"What Troop?"

"Troop No. 5 Woonsocket."

"Louis, why did you want to wash dishes?"

"Because I am a cook."

"Oh, you are a cook? Where do you cook?"

"On my mother's stove."

"That's fine, Louis, but you are awfully

small—you are only fourteen years old. The only reason we asked you to come down was because you said in your application you were a cook, but you are a little chap. Look, Louis, here is a heavy pot that has to be lifted to the stove; and here's the Chef on one side and you on the other—you might strain yourself."

He looked me straight in the eye. "Mr. Williams, let me tell you something. I rode 15 miles here to get that position and whether I get the job or not, I have to ride the bicycle back the 15 miles. Am I strong or am I not?"

He got the job. He was *finding himself*.

Scouting gives us a chance to help boys find themselves. But let us remember, Scouting is playing fourth place. The home is in first place; the church is in the second place, and the school is in next place. If there is any time left, we come in.

But sometimes Scouting helps where the others fail. Scouting gives us Scout Leaders, the password into the boy's world. When you sit on a log by a camp fire and watch the sparks go chasing up to the stars, you are in a boy's world with him. When you walk down a road on a hot day, with a pack on your back, and he with a pack on his back; and the same sun and the same dust land on you both; and rivulets of perspiration run down your face and his, you are walking with him in his world and you can talk with him in his language.

Shall I ever forget the morning in 1910 when I went to report first as a Scout. My Dad had brought home a Scout Handbook and I took it up to my room. And there I lay and read "Scouting for Boys." In the morning I said, "Dad, I want to be one."

So that afternoon we organized the Owl Patrol, and I, the one who planned the Patrol, only got elected Assistant Patrol Leader. Joe, the natural leader of the gang, was Patrol Leader. I came home and said "Dad, the Patrol is organized."

Dad replied, "Well, go down and report that you are organized to Colonel Mulhearn."

I said, "*Colonel?*"

He said, "Don't be afraid of him, he is all right; he is a Probation Officer."

I said, "You call him up and tell him!"

But Dad said "No." My Dad was a wise man—he knew boys had to learn to do things themselves.

So Joe and I went down Saturday morn-

ing. We found the building, and then we went in that marble lobby, with the elevators clanging up and down. We stood there and saw a lot of people looking at a board.

Finally we looked at the board and found out where the Colonel's office was, and then *we walked up four flights of stairs!* And when we got to his door, it said "Counselor at Law." We knocked, and a voice said "Come in."

The girl at the desk said, "The Colonel is busy, sit down." And we sat there speechless and perspiring.

Finally she came out, "Colonel Mulhearn will see you now."

We shuffled into his office with fear and trembling. There, behind a desk, sat a freckled-faced Irishman, with a smile from ear to ear. He stood up and held out his hand and said "Men, I am glad to see you." Men—MEN!!!!

Because of that greeting, "Men, I am glad to see you," I never forgot Charles E. Mulhearn. You, who occupy important positions, say—"What effect does my work have on a boy?" I can tell you that sometimes one simple remark you make may live in a boy's memory a lifetime. In 1937 I was able to stand by Colonel Mulhearn's grave in the National Cemetery in Washington, with the Scouts who were there at the Jamboree, and tell that story just as I have told it here. *That man helped me find myself.*

Each year at Camp Yawgoog, we are privileged to give the Daughters of the American Revolution "Good Citizenship Medal" to boys who have "found themselves" through the efforts of leaders of the Boy Scouts of America. We are most grateful for this chance to recognize these young men whose lives should be a help to the United States of America.

The Boy Scout movement believes in the sanctity of the individual and in helping that individual to see his duty to God and to his country.

NOTE: It has been a privilege to pay several visits to Camp Yawgoog—one of the finest Boy Scout Camps in the country—just outside of Providence, Rhode Island, and to see that thriving little community in action. Mr. Williams is the Executive, yes, and as such commands obedience, but when he leads the boys in singing and in sports, he is just one of them and his own warm personality is reflected in their happy, gleaming eyes.



# Fifty-One Years Ago

BY MARY THOMPSON

SEEING so much written just now about Woodlawn—the historic mansion that George Washington gave as a wedding present to his adopted daughter, Nellie Custis, and his nephew, Major Lawrence Lewis—reminds me of my first visit there nearly fifty-one years ago. Yes, it was the summer of 1898 and some of my friends had planned a picnic to be followed by a visit to Mount Vernon.

I had never driven from our farm in Prince William County to Mount Vernon. We started out one lovely morning. It was twelve miles and would take about three hours the way the roads were then. There were long hills and one or two stretches of corduroy. Corduroy was an early Virginia institution said to keep you out of the mud in winter and to be good for your liver in the summer. There were ten in the party—first the old doctor in his double carriage; next the ladies giving the picnic in a double surrey with fringe on top; my friend and I brought up the rear.

People now make fun of the "horse and buggy days" but maybe they have never known the joy of riding through a quiet country. The rainfall the night before was just enough to settle the dust; the fragrance of the honeysuckle in the air together with the song of the birds—all this was something worth remembering.

We entered Mount Vernon by the west gate—a white wooden gate with a small keeper's cottage and occupied by a colored family. We could see the mansion straight ahead through the field and when we arrived there we bore to the left and, passing through what is now the main entrance, found a nice picnic grove part way up the hill which is now all planted and landscaped and beautiful.

The doctor and hired man fed our horses while we put out our lunch—and it was a lunch, fried chicken, buttered biscuits not yet cold, salads, fruits and cookies. It wasn't any modern picnic—one hot dog, bottle of pop and a paper napkin—but there was first a white linen tablecloth, then large dinner napkins, silver, china and glasses. After lunch the hired man de-

cided to stay and repack the baskets while we made a tour of the mansion. A man at the door took our admission. We spent one hour going through the mansion and finally to the tomb. The old colored man was there then. I think his name was Bushrod and he was also sexton of our Pohick Church. He got us all lined up and then went into his speech of which he was very proud. He pointed to the Sarcophagus of President Washington saying "In that Sarcophagus lies the body of General Washington and at his side his Lady." He also pointed out that tree planted by his Highness the "Prince of Wales." Then he got a little professional advice from the doctor. That was the last time I ever saw the old man as, I believe, he died shortly after that.

Before we started home the doctor told us he had a treat in store for us which proved to be a visit to Woodlawn Mansion which was, at that time, rapidly going into ruins. We turned off the road and followed a line of trees along the edge of the field in front of the house. It wasn't much of a road but we made it. At the top of the hill we came out at the back of the house which was almost smothered by brush and young trees. There was a colored family living in part of the house and when the woman heard us she came through a door on the left. The doctor knew her and asked permission to see the house. A man came out of a door on the right—a "writer gentleman" is what she called him. She said that she could not let us see his room and her's wasn't "fitten." We were given permission to go upstairs but found all the doors were locked. I looked up the attic stairs and saw a good sized hole in the roof. The doctor said the stairs might not be safe so we could not go up. There was a front porch with small trees growing up so close that no one could go in or out. A small colored child was playing in the dirt which formed the floor and he had two or three white marble tiles which, I suppose, were left of the original floor.

We all were deeply grieved at the neglect and almost ruin of such a place and I, hav-



ing a friend who wanted a country place, tried to interest her in buying it as her husband was very rich. He wasn't interested in a show place, which was why he was rich, no doubt. That summer of '98 Reverend Everard Meade, a grandson of Bishop Meade, an early Bishop of Virginia and author of "Old Virginia Families and Churches," was called to Pohick Church. The next ten or fifteen years saw many changes in the community along the Potomac.

Woodlawn was bought by the Kesters and put in livable condition. Although they did not try to restore it, they did put it in good repair and made a charming home of it where many prominent people came to visit. Mrs. Kester was an artist, Vaughn a writer, and Paul a dramatist. Mr. Meade visited them often and he kept me informed about what they were doing. Paul dramatized "When Knighthood Was in Flower" for Julia Marlowe and Vaughn wrote "John of Jamestown" in time for the Jamestown Exposition. I had two small children so I did not visit much and did not know them until they moved to Gunston Hall where they lived until Vaughn's death.

They were lovable, cultured people and we were proud to have them as friends and neighbors. Paul and his mother are buried in the churchyard at Pohick where he was a vestryman during the restoration of the church.

Miss Elizabeth Sharpe bought Woodlawn from the Kesters. She had the time, the wealth and the ability to restore it in the proper way. She restored the pew of Nellie Custis in Pohick Church and she and her friend, Mrs. Emery, who was a sister of Admiral Stockton, were regular communicants. We felt her loss keenly when she passed away as she had endeared herself greatly to the church people and the community.

In more recent years the property passed into the hands of the late Senator Oscar Underwood and his wife, now also deceased. Last February the Woodlawn Public Foundation purchased it from the estate and on April 10th it was formally opened to the public.

We are now assured that Woodlawn will be preserved as a hallowed shrine—as has Mount Vernon—for generations to come.



## Why Patriots?

(From page 650)

is not dead. He is Commander-in-Chief, and Christ is the unseen delegate at every conference table the world around, representing God and us.

Let us then strive to live vicariously as delegates of our forefathers, that they may live in and through us. And may we live adventurously, for nothing ventured, no-

thing won. And let us live gloriously with this brief prayer in our hearts:

"God, give me sympathy and sense,  
And help to keep my courage high;  
God, give me calm and confidence,  
And—please—a twinkle in my eye."

NOTE: Mrs. Carothers is regent of Washington County Chapter, Washington, Pennsylvania.

# Statesman of Achievement— Charles Evans Hughes

BY EDWARD JEROME DIES

**I**N a four-story town house on Washington's R Street, a tall, sailing man in his eighty-seventh year had sifted his old letters and notes and state papers for what is expected to be a singular book of memoirs.

He was Charles Evans Hughes, retired Chief Justice of the United States, former Secretary of State, former Governor of New York, and often referred to as the greatest living American. Then on August 27, 1948, he died.

Like the Hughes career, the memoirs will be lit with optimism and courage and will mirror an unflagging faith in the wisdom of the American people.

A jurist of world renown, and undisputed leader of the American bar, Hughes was still the pin-up statesman of millions of Americans, millions who tried to vote him into the White House, a goal he dramatically missed by a handful of California ballots.

In all things political Mr. Hughes long had kept a dignified silence, uncommon in one who had passed through the fires of politics. Because of this tight-lipped policy he had sometimes been called the Sphinx of R Street. Friends say that with his towering career behind him he had had no intent of marring it with blunders—even to the extent of a political indorsement, when the desire nearest his heart was the return of his party to power.

Brilliant son of a Baptist preacher, Hughes was born at Glens Falls, N. Y., on April 11, 1862, and was able to read and write almost as soon as he could toddle about. Distressed at the slowness of his school class, at five he convinced his parents he could make better progress at home. When he returned to school five years later he knew Shakespeare and had mastered Greek and mathematics.

He was a good student at Colgate, graduated from Brown with top honors in the

classics, and then grew the famous reddish beard to disguise his youth and obtain a teaching post at Delaware Academy.

To Hughes, law was "not a study but a delight," and he sailed through Columbia with a fellowship. After four years with Chamberlain, Carter and Hornblower he became a partner, and also married Mr. Carter's daughter Antoinette, whom he called his "court of first and last appeal."

By the time the preacher's boy had reached his early forties he was a successful New York attorney, a lawyer's lawyer, a man with a penetrating mind that ranged far and lighted up the dark corners of involved legal cases. He was lucid and persuasive. In court he looked the part of the story-book lawyer, over six feet tall, slender, with a handsome face and grey eyes topped by heavy brows, and the imposing beard parted in the middle.

He did not, however, look like a defender of the poor, this conservative Republican who attended Rockefeller's church, and there were whispers of political trickery when he was named as counsel of a legislative committee to investigate the New York City gas monopoly. But before he had finished he was being affectionately called the Long-Legged Bulldog. Out of the shadows he had dragged indisputable facts and laid them bare on the front pages, facts that proved the price on the gas bill had little kinship to the cost of producing gas.

Against heavy odds he had made the first long stride in his remarkable public career. In his own state he had won fame. National fame was to be the reward a year later when he investigated the life insurance business for the legislature.

His intent, at the outset, as Hughes stated years later, was to show how certain large mutual companies, supposedly run solely for the benefit of policyholders, were siphoning off big sums into security

writing syndicates and letting profits roll back to highly paid executives and their relatives.

With icy, machine-like precision he pierced the tangled insurance accounts and revealed astonishing manipulation of funds. Then he suddenly pushed the probe beyond the point of gross mismanagement and exposed political corruption. Sensation followed in quick succession, and as the plot unfolded proof piled high that insurance companies had been spending huge slush funds for favorable legislation.

Frantic politicians tried desperately to call a halt. Republicans appealed vainly to his party loyalty.

"I am an investigator first," Hughes snapped.

Then Republican Hughes dragged to the stand the Republican state boss and forced an admission that for fifteen years insurance money had paid handsomely for favorable laws.

Pressing the advantage, he uncovered the mystery of an "office account" of one large insurance company in a New York bank, revealing a forty-eight thousand dollar contribution to the Republican campaign fund.

"He has wrecked the party for twenty years," wailed the politicians.

Said William Howard Taft: "He is the party's greatest asset." Events proved the soundness of Taft's conclusion.

Across the land Hughes was revered by the public as the man who had changed the insurance business "from a public swindle into a public trust."

As his popularity zoomed, nimble politicians offered Hughes the nomination for mayor of New York City. He declined and kept pressing the inquiry. Then when the task was completed he accepted the nomination for Governor of New York.

This battle against Democratic candidate William Randolph Hearst and his followers in 1906 was harsh and rugged and was climaxed by a Democratic landslide. On election night, after hours of ominous returns, Hughes put an arm about his wife and said in almost a whisper:

"Good night, my dear. I congratulate you on escaping two years of genteel poverty at Albany."

Next morning he awakened to find that he alone, of all the Republican state candidates, had been elected. On a morning a

decade later he was to have a less pleasant awakening.

As New York's Governor he carried out important reforms: He created public utility commissions, fought for primary election laws, child-labor and anti-race-track gambling laws and incidentally, became anathema to the gay elements who dubbed him "Charles the Baptist"; opposition newspapers poked fun at his luxuriant beard and referred to him as an animated feather duster.

But to the people he was a humanitarian, a progressive for whom, with set jaws, they quietly cast votes and returned him to office for a second term.

It was near the end of his second term that Hughes startled the country and shocked his supporters by resigning the governorship to accept from President Taft a seat on the Supreme Court of the United States. Millions who had thrilled to his leadership as an honest reformer felt let down, deserted. But Hughes was weary of the incessant battling and gladly embraced the quiet of the bench.

In his six-year period on the bench Hughes was a solid, middle-of-the-road judge, devoted to the Constitution and the eternal principles of justice. Of the one hundred and fifty majority opinions he wrote there were but nine dissents by other judges. His genius lay in judicial precision.

Whether political aspirations actually died with the appointment, only the Sphinx of R Street knew. He did fight hard, but in vain, to put down the movement when a strong public demand arose for him to run for President in 1916. Political leaders nagged him, appealed to his patriotism. The party had been rent in twain by the strife of 1912 when Theodore Roosevelt ran on a third party Bull Moose ticket. The resulting wounds made it apparent, they insisted, that only Hughes could defeat President Woodrow Wilson.

Under growing public pressure Hughes gave in and was nominated by the Republican convention on the third ballot. Roosevelt at once put his progressive party to death by rejecting its proffered nomination.

Against the backdrop of World War, the nation was to witness a remarkable battle of two preachers' sons. Baptist and Presbyterian, two intellectuals of superior

education and lofty ideals, two men who were the choice of the people and not the tools of party bosses.

Wilson remained at Shadow Lawn, New Jersey, now and then making one of his proud and inspiring speeches. Hughes took a swing around the country. As a young reporter I listened to him one day as he addressed a crowd on a wind-swept field.

"I have something definite to say and I am going to say it," he began, and continued with equally characteristic directness. There was no oratory, no gestures, only solid penetrating thoughts, rounded and polished like an ivory sphere. People listened, as they did everywhere, in almost stony silence; there were no cheers or backslapping, only a flutter of applause at the end. Millions listened to an imposing statesman and were convinced.

In a campaign distinguished by its lack of mud-slinging, the tide finally began running to Hughes, and it ran more and more heavily until, on that autumn election night, returns showed that he had carried a bloc of big key states, even Wilson's own New Jersey. By ten-thirty a heap of congratulatory wires had poured in; extra editions had proclaimed his election; victory parades were whooping it up.

"Good night, my darling," smiled Mrs. Hughes. "I had almost called you Mr. President."

"Please do not," he said. "Let's await complete returns."

Next morning the nation awakened to the astonishing news that California finally had gone to Wilson by some three thousand votes and had thus returned him to the White House in one of the closest elections in history. The story was that California's Republican leader, Senator Hiram Johnson, had craftily turned the trick against Hughes because of an imaginary snub.

Public respect for Hughes was heightened by the deep silence he maintained over his defeat, a silence unbroken in thirty-two years, and also by the help he gave the victor's war-time administration as occasion arose.

President Harding's choice of Hughes as secretary of state in 1921 met with public praise. For the next four years Hughes conducted the office with efficiency and vision and, incidentally, dominated Washington political life. One achievement win-

ning public acclaim was in the disarmament conference; here his brilliant leadership brought about agreements binding nations to tear up blue prints and sink battleships. Hughes had since remained a staunch advocate of world peace, but a realistic one who once said, "peace is an occasional experience, rather than an achievement. . . ."

He was equally realistic in 1927 when he stopped in its tracks an embryo presidential boom:

"I am too old to run," he said, and all the wheedling and flattery could not budge him.

Every election year since 1908, the man whose "mind grew young as his body aged" had been mentioned for presidency; his friends still insist he never had any deep desire for the office. They also say he had believed himself retiring from public life in 1930, when President Hoover suddenly appointed him Chief Justice of the United States, a fitting crown to his celebrated career.

Back in the cloistered atmosphere of the court, happy, perfectly adjusted, a stately figure in his black robe, Hughes seemed to take on new vitality; his reasoned decisions were touched into vigor by pointed sentences and now and then an illuminating phrase.

As one of the "nine old men" with whom President Roosevelt bitterly disagreed in the so-called court packing attempt, the Chief Justice clamped his jaw and uttered not a word. His life-long belief in the common sense of the American people which, as he had remarked on another occasion, "never failed to express itself decisively in a great crisis," convinced him that the integrity of the court would be maintained.

A high sense of duty to the people marked the Hughes public career, which spanned a period of nearly four decades. That career reached an honorable twilight when, in his eightieth year, he retired as Chief Justice in 1941.

But he did not stop working. In the years between he had contributed much to the advancement of the American bar and had been a forceful advocate of international law as an influence in world peace.

At no time had he risen to the lure of adviser to presidents or diplomats, but had held tightly to the sidelines. In observing the passing parade he had on occasion

*(Concluded on page 661)*



# William Tyler Page and The American's Creed

By E. E. PATTON

THE AMERICAN'S CREED is one of the greatest documents produced in this country in the 20th century. It transcends all of the state papers of all the presidents since Lincoln's day and there is nothing to excel it except Lincoln's Gettysburg Address.

This Creed was written by William Tyler Page, and he told the writer of this article that he affixed the title, "The American's Creed," because he wanted it to appeal to every individual American. It was written in 1917, and on April 3, 1918, was officially adopted by the House of Representatives as the National Creed. A prize of \$1,000 was offered for the best one and Page won over thousands of contestants. He invested the money in government bonds and gave them to his church in Washington.

He told me the story of his employment as a page boy in the House of Representatives in 1881. His mother was engaged to a young man but they broke the engagement in a spirit of good feeling. However, he told his fiancée that he would be happy to be of assistance to her in the future if she needed any help. He later became a member of Congress from a Maryland district.

In 1881 the financial affairs of the Page family were at a low ebb and it became necessary for William Tyler to seek work although he was only eleven years of age. His mother wrote her former lover and told him of the situation and he replied at once that he could have Tyler appointed as a page in the House at \$65.00 a month. William Tyler says that his mother sat up all night, washing, ironing and mending his meager garments, getting him ready for the trip to Washington the next day. I think they lived about thirty miles from Washington.

At any rate, he was in his benefactor's office the next morning long before the opening hour and was employed on December 19, 1881, to serve as a page in the House. About three days later the sergeant-

at-arms told him to go around to a certain office and get his pay for his service.

The House was going to adjourn for the Christmas holidays. He came back in a few minutes and said they had made a mistake in paying him. Upon being asked why he thought a mistake had been made he replied that they had paid him \$65.00 but he had worked only three or four days. He was then informed that they paid a month in advance so the employees would have some Christmas money.

He was elated and went down town and bought presents for all the family. For his mother he selected a pewter cruet. When she saw him coming home, she broke down and cried, thinking he had lost his job. But when she saw all the presents he had and the money that he brought home, she cried again for joy. Sorrow—joy!

He was faithful, careful, kept his counsel, did not gossip, made it a point to render all possible assistance to every member of the House without regard to political affiliation. In this way he secured merited promotions and when the Republicans gained control of the House in 1919, he was elected Clerk, the highest honor the House can confer on a non-member. He held this position for twelve years.

He was so highly regarded by both parties that a position was created for him—Clerk to the Minority, with an office and a secretary. If he had lived one month longer he would have been in the employ of the House for 61 years—longer than any other employee. He died in his sleep in 1942 and the House adjourned in honor of his memory. Many speeches were delivered by members of the House, all of which have been printed in a booklet.

Arthur had been President about 90 days when Page went to Washington. During the time that he was there the following served as President—Arthur, Cleveland, Harrison, McKinley, T. Roosevelt, Taft, Wilson, Harding, Coolidge, Hoover, F. D. Roosevelt—eleven in all.



During the time that he was an employee of the House fifteen men of great ability were Speakers of the House: Samuel J. Randall, Joseph W. Keifer, John G. Carlisle, Thomas B. Reed, Charles F. Crisp, (Reed again), David B. Henderson, Joseph G. Cannon, Champ Clark, Frederick W. Gillette, Nicholas Longworth, John N. Garner, Henry T. Rainey, Joseph W. Byrnes, Wm. B. Bankhead and Sam Rayburn. Crisp was born in England and Henderson was a native of Old Deer, Scotland. They are the only foreign-born speakers we have had.

Page was a descendant of Carter Braxton, a Virginian who signed the Declaration of Independence. His people were all Democrats, but he received his appointment under a Republican administration and this may have been instrumental in shaping his future political affiliations. He told me that he and his father used to argue politics quite a good deal while Tyler was holding a minor position, but that his father voted for McKinley in 1896.

This article would lack something if it did not contain the complete text of "The American's Creed," and I give it herewith:

"I believe in the United States of America as a Government of the people, by the people, for the people; whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic; a sovereign Nation of many sovereign States; a perfect Union, one and inseparable; established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes.

"I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it; to support its Constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its flag, and to defend it against all enemies."

From 1918 to the date of his death, Page was invited by the Daughters of the American Revolution to attend each annual Congress and to lead members of this great organization in repeating this wonderful pledge of allegiance to our country and all of its institutions.

The watchword of every member is to love this country; to support its Constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its flag, and to defend it against all enemies.

There are no Communists in the Daughters of the American Revolution.



## Statesman of Achievement—Charles Evans Hughes

(From page 659)

wagged his head over the strange antics of government but without apparent animus.

He had been concerned, nonetheless, over one party remaining in power indefinitely . . . a condition unhealthy in a democracy.

Plans for publication of the Hughes memoirs have not yet been made known. In top Washington circles they are awaited with interest. They will bring to public

light, for the first time, many hitherto unpublished phases of official life. And for the first time, too, they will reveal the inner thoughts of a great statesman who played an important role in the nation's history in a period of tremendous change.

NOTE: Mrs. Dies, wife of the able writer of this delightful article, is a member of Continental Dames Chapter of the District of Columbia.



## LAST THOUGHTS AT NIGHT

Our last thoughts at night are very important. The mood in which we go to sleep is usually the mood in which we wake in the morning. If our last thoughts are thoughts of peace, charity and good courage, our sleep will be deeper and sweeter and we are apt to awake bright and cheerful.—ELWOOD WORCESTER and SAMUEL MCCOMB.

## D.A.R. Presents Awards to Honor Graduates



MRS. GARDNER PRESENTS D.A.R. AWARD TO UNITED STATES COAST GUARD ACADEMY GRADUATE

Midshipman Thomas Joseph Walters of Muncie, Indiana, was the recipient of four awards during the commencement exercises of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland: Letter of Commendation from the Superintendent, for leadership within the Brigade; Class of 1871 Fund to purchase prize for proficiency in practical and theoretical ordnance and gunnery; National Woman's Relief Corps prize, a wrist watch, for proficiency in "Rules of the Road"; National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution prize, a Kodak, for excellence in Seamanship. The last award was presented by Mrs. Roy C. Bowker, Vice President General from the District of Columbia, assisted by Mrs. David L. Wells, State Regent.

James Steele Gracey, 21, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest J. Gracey of Needham, Mass., received awards for excellence in seamanship and most proficiency in military tactics during commencement exercises on the afternoon of June 3, 1949, at the United States Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn. The commencement address was delivered by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. John S. Graham.

Young Gracey, who received a Bachelor of Science degree in addition to an Ensign's commission in the Coast Guard, was awarded a sword by the Academy's Class of 1927 for proficiency in drill.

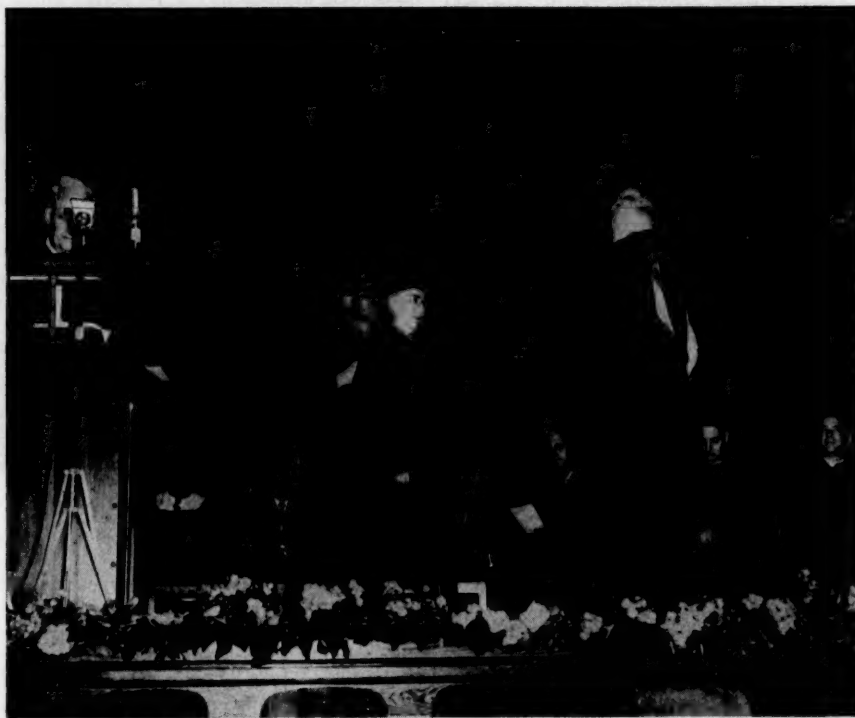
On behalf of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. John T. Gardner, Corresponding Secretary General, presented him with a watch because of excellence in theoretical and practical seamanship.



MRS. BOWKER PRESENTS D.A.R. AWARD TO UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY GRADUATE



## Introducing Dr. Estella Armstrong O'Byrne



**A**T the 58th Commencement of Lincoln Memorial University at Harrogate, Tennessee held on Monday, June 6th, Mrs. O'Byrne received the Degree of Dr. of Humanities in recognition of her patriotic and educational work as President General of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution. Lincoln Memorial University as one of our Approved Schools thus showed its appreciation of what the National Society has done for the college. The Commencement speaker was T. Russ Hill of Detroit, Michigan, who gave a most inspiring address on "The Mutual Responsibility of Culture and Commerce" to the class of eighty-six students, the largest ever to graduate from Lincoln Memorial University.

The Commencement exercises climaxed a delightful weekend which began with a

reception given for the faculty and guests of the college at the home of President and Mrs. Robert L. Kincaid on Saturday afternoon. This was followed by a dinner at the Cumberland Mountain Hotel in Middleboro, Kentucky, in honor of our President General. About sixty D.A.R. members from neighboring chapters and states attended and all enjoyed an informal hour together.

That evening the Lincoln Players (a student group), presented a fine, condensed production of "As You Like It" in the beautiful outdoor theatre on the campus.

Sunday morning found the guests enjoying a delicious breakfast prepared and served by the Home Economics girls in their very well equipped "Blue Bird Cottage." Then came the dignified Baccalaureate Service with the fine sermon given

by the Rev. Wm. C. Malloy, Jr., pastor of the Kenwood Church in Chicago, Illinois.

The guests had an opportunity on Sunday afternoon to tour the campus before a reception held in the Munson Home Economics Cottage where the D.A.R. National Officers welcomed faculty and commencement guests. The National Officers receiving with the President General were Miss Katharine Matthies, 3rd Vice President General, Miss Laura C. Cook, Organizing Secretary General, and Miss Helen McMackin, Librarian General. Also among the D.A.R. guests was Mrs. Hassler, a Chairman of Approved Schools of Oakland, California.

The concert given by the University's A Capella Choir Sunday evening provided a suitable ending to a busy day and showed a well-trained group of young singers.

Preceding the commencement exercises on Monday morning the Chamber of Commerce of Middlesboro entertained the guests at breakfast, an event which has become a pleasant annual custom.

It was a weekend to be long remembered by those privileged to be at Lincoln Memorial University—the beautiful campus in the mountains; the cordial hospitality extended to the guests and the fine clean-cut young men and women students all combined to leave a feeling that here was an institution that stood for the same ideals and principles as do the Daughters of the American Revolution.

KATHARINE MATTHIES,  
*Third Vice President General,*

*N. S. D. A. R.*

NOTE: Miss Matthies is a Trustee of Lincoln Memorial University and some years ago a degree of L.H.D. was conferred upon her.



"It is not merely for today, but for all time to come that we should perpetuate for our children's children this great and free government, which we have enjoyed all our lives. I beg you to remember this, not merely for my sake, but for yours. I happen to occupy temporarily this big White House. I am a living witness that any one of your children may look to come here as my father's child has. It is in order that each one of you may have, through this free government which we have enjoyed, an open field and a fair chance for your industry, enterprise and intelligence: that you may all have equal privileges in the race of life, with all its desirable human aspirations. It is for this the struggle should be maintained, that we may not lose our birthright. The nation is worth fighting for, to secure such an inestimable jewel."

—Lincoln's speech to the 166th Ohio Regiment, August 22, 1864.



"An army of principles will penetrate where an army of soldiers cannot. It will succeed where diplomatic management would fail; neither the Rhine, the Channel nor the oceans can arrest its progress. It will march on the horizon of the world and it will conquer."

THOMAS PAINE.



# World Government Score—June, 1949

## 93 Congressmen Sponsor World Government Resolutions

## 22 State Legislatures Call for World Government

NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE\*

LOLA LEE BRUINGTON, Executive Secretary



If 32 states call for world government, a Constitutional convention is mandatory.

Spearheaded by United World Federalists, but working QUIETLY under different names in ALL states, the forces of world government have whisked through resolutions without the voters, and often even the legislators themselves, knowing the full import.

### 22 Shown in Black on Map, FOR

California alone had full discussion before passage.

Adjournment without final action: Utah, Iowa, Minnesota, New York, Delaware, Pennsylvania.

Defeated in Vermont and New Mexico.

Still under consideration: Ohio, Wisconsin, Texas.

Massachusetts voted in a referendum (1946) 9 to 1 FOR.

Connecticut voted FOR (1948) by 11 to 1.

*United World Federalists, Inc.*, claim 47,000 dues paying members. How have they financed the legislative fights above?

A 10% organized minority can control a nation.

Have you, the voter, been consulted on world government?

Who would benefit by United States disarmament?

Could there be world government with Russia? Or without her?

**WILL YOU JOIN US TO PREVENT LOSING YOUR NATIONALITY?**

**OPPOSE WORLD GOVERNMENT IN YOUR STATE**

During June ninety-three Congressmen sponsored a concurrent resolution in the House of Representatives: "It is the sense of the Congress that it should be a fundamental objective of the foreign policy of the United States to support and strengthen the United Nations and to seek its development into a world federation open to all nations with defined and limited powers adequate to preserve peace and prevent

aggression through the enactment, interpretation and enforcement of world law."

The list cuts across party lines and contains fifteen of the twenty-four members of the Foreign Affairs Committee, which in itself seems to show that the world government resolution could be brought before the House almost automatically with a recommendation that it be adopted.

#### SPONSORS BY STATES, SHOWING PARTY AFFILIATION

\* Indicates member of the Foreign Affairs Committee

<i>Alabama</i>	Smathers (D) *	<i>Missouri</i>	<i>Ohio</i>
Battle (D) *	Bennett (D)	Bolling (D)	Burke (D)
<i>Arizona</i>	<i>Georgia</i>	Karst (D)	Crosser (D)
Patten (D)	Lanham (D)	<i>Montana</i>	Vorys (R) *
<i>Arkansas</i>	Wheeler (D)	Mansfield (D) *	<i>Pennsylvania</i>
Hays (D)	<i>Illinois</i>	<i>Nevada</i>	Buchanan (D)
Mills (D)	Dawson (D)	Baring (D)	Corbett (R)
Trimble (D)	Gordon (D) *	<i>New Hampshire</i>	Davenport (D)
<i>California</i>	Mack (D)	Cotton (R)	Eberharter (D)
Anderson (R)	Velde (R)	<i>New Jersey</i>	Fulton (R) *
Doyle (D)	Yates (D)	Addonizio (D)	Granahan (D)
Havener (D)	<i>Indiana</i>	Auchincloss (R)	<i>South Carolina</i>
Holifield (D)	Crook (D)	Case (R)	Richards (D) *
Jackson (R) *	Jacobs (D)	Eaton (R) *	<i>Tennessee</i>
Johnson (R)	Noland (D)	Howell (D)	Priest (D)
McKinnon (D)	<i>Maine</i>	Rodino (D)	<i>Texas</i>
Miller (D)	Hale (R)	Towe (R)	Teague (D)
White (D)	<i>Maryland</i>	<i>New York</i>	<i>Utah</i>
Phillips (R)	Miller (R)	Byrne (D)	Bosone (D)
Scudder (R)	<i>Massachusetts</i>	Celler (D)	Granger (D)
Welch (R)	Donohue (D)	Davies (D)	<i>Virginia</i>
<i>Colorado</i>	Furcolo (D)	Heller (D)	Gary (D)
Aspinall (D)	Herter (R)	Javits (R) *	Harrison (D)
Carroll (D)	Heselton (R)	Klein (D)	Stanley (D)
<i>Connecticut</i>	Kennedy (D)	Keating (R)	<i>Washington</i>
Lodge (R) *	<i>Michigan</i>	Multer (D)	Jackson (D)
Ribicoff (D) *	Ford (R)	Powell (D)	Mitchell (D)
Woodhouse (D)	<i>Minnesota</i>	Riehlman (R)	Tollefson (R)
<i>Florida</i>	Blatnik (D)	Tauriello (D)	<i>West Virginia</i>
Herlong (D)	Judd (R) *	<i>North Carolina</i>	Burnside (D)
Sikes (D)		Chatham (D) *	<i>Wisconsin</i>
			Biemiller (D)
			Zablocki (D) *

Peace is the catchword that lures the unthinking.

Under any world government, the United States would be required to give up a large part of its sovereignty including the power to control and/or prohibit national armed forces; enact, interpret and enforce world

law on individuals and nations; tax; control immigration.

Shall we assist in the orderly evolution of an effective international organization? Or in the unrealizable utopia of world government?

*What will you do to defeat World Government?*

## WORLD GOVERNMENT

Whereas, During the past sixteen years there have sprung up in this country a great many proponents of World Government—including some prominent jurists and Federal office holders—with the result that there are now well organized movements, under varying titles, to further the program; and

Whereas, According to the latest estimate there are some thirty groups, in addition to student bodies in schools and colleges, all of whom through the medium of speakers, books, magazines and other literature “forums” for young and old are successfully propagandizing uninformed American citizens through the alluring bait of *peace*; and

Whereas, The broader scheme has been evolved of having State Legislatures adopt resolutions memorializing the United States Congress to urge the adoption of an over-all world government, with the result that sixteen have already ratified the measure; and

Whereas, By such universal federation the United States of America would, of necessity, relinquish the major part of its sovereign rights; and further, on the basis of proportional representation it would have a woeful minority of voting powers;

*Resolved*, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, go on record as definitely opposing any form of World Government.

*Resolved*, That states and chapters be urged to study this un-American movement; to use every effort to counteract the influence of propagandists in their communities; to watch their State Legislatures and to fight against the adoption of resolutions, and those already adopted, favorable to the relinquishment of the Constitutional rights of freeborn American citizens.

## THE “MINUS VALUE” OF CONGRESS

Senator Robert A. Taft has recently made a philosophical comment on the *negative* job of Congress. The job of Congress is more than a job of passing legislation. Equally important—perhaps much more important—is its duty of preventing poor, inept or dictatorial ideas from becoming Federal law.

Each Congress receives from 10,000 to 20,000 bills and resolutions every two years. It is evident that not all of them can be good. The nation could get itself tied into worse knots through passage of poor legislation than failure to pass good legislation.

Most important bills have sizeable strength and backing and they are pushed by intelligent leadership. As much experience, competence and hard work are needed to defeat bills as to pass them.

Important bills are subjected to intensive study in Congressional committee rooms for days, weeks and sometimes months. Congress must find the answers to the wants, the needs, and the ways to do the legislation at hand.

A Federal law applies to 150 million people from coast to coast in 48 states. These people have different tastes, desires and needs. By no means do they see eye to eye. A law which works for the benefit of only a few can create more problems than it cures.

Congress has taken no final action on the big, controversial issues of the 1948 political campaign such as health insurance, aid to education, social security, etc.

Critics are howling that members of Congress who are not *for* everything they (the critics) want must, therefore, be *against* everything they want. This may or may not be true. There are many reasons for opposing legislation—and frequently the opposition is just as anxious to obtain the *desired end* as proponents of the legislation, but the *means* proposed to be employed in seeking the ends is not to their liking.

“The minus sign (—), in Congress as in mathematics, carries a definite value—a value which is sometimes essential to the solution of the problem.”—From *Congressional Digest*, June-July 1949.

## ON "THE HILL"

The August Magazine has turned out a Congressional issue, proceeding from the world state to the National Congress and now to the D. A. R. itself. Two D. A. R.'s testified before the House Subcommittee on Education and Labor in opposition to Federal aid to education on June 1st. Their aim was the same. Their approach was different. Both count it a great day in their lives.

Mrs. W. Wayne Wilson, Louisville, Kentucky, speaking: "Since becoming State Chairman of National Defense, D. A. R. headquarters have submerged, bombarded, deluged me with material information, instigation, (causing consternation) as to how 'pore 'lil' me" should save the nation, schools, posterity—past, present, future—from socialization, nationalization, communismization, through rationalization for Americanization.

"Importunities came to write chapters expounding our view on legislation, imploring all to write Congressmen, encouraging radio talks, stump speeches, personal appearances. Should the world have two, three, four or just one government. . . . How could I sit at home enjoying my security when told that the Federal Government was going in the red while the Reds were going in the Federal Government, education, labor, religion, Army, Navy, the Monday wash, and my soup?

"I was asked to speak against Federal aid to education on the radio in Louisville. Knowing nothing about it, I immediately said, 'Yes.' I spread my material over the dining-room table, breakfast-room, and the kitchen sink and went to work on Byrd, Taft, Eisenhower, Fries, Gwinn, Burr, the Supreme Court—all to prove that Federal subsidy meant Federal control of education.

"Having such a fine home-made talk when I was asked to appear in Washington I went prepared. Fortified by having my Kentucky Congressman at my side, I appeared at the Hearing 'on the Hill' with fear and trepidation. . . . But I found kind, intelligent men who listened to my viewpoint. I came away with an impression of clear thinkers on this Subcommittee who were trying to find out what the country wanted and needed."

Mrs. Wm. D. Leetch, Washington, D. C., represented the D. A. R., the New England Women, Women Descendants of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, and the American Coalition, all of whom had adopted resolutions against Federal aid to education.

During 1949 Mrs. Leetch served as chairman of the Resolutions Committee for the Twenty-third Women's Patriotic Conference on National Defense and as secretary of the N. S. D. A. R. Resolutions Committee. She believes, "It is important to put resolutions into service when needed, a patriotic privilege and a duty to do so."

She arrived on the Hill at the appointed hour of ten. Representatives Scrivner of Kansas and Staggers of West Virginia spoke for Federal aid. Dr. Sparks, President of Wabash College, Indiana, recently returned from Europe, spoke against the bill.

Mr. Benjamin Fine of the New York Times spoke for the bill until 1:30. The press departed. Most of the audience, and many members of the Committee went to lunch. The chairman, Mr. Barden of North Carolina left, giving the chair to Mr. Howell of New Jersey who presided while Representatives Gwinn of New York, Smith of Kansas and Morton of Kentucky stayed to listen to a well-documented paper.

Mrs. Leetch concluded her brilliant testimony by quoting an NEW report, "Education for international understanding involves the use of education as a force for conditioning the will of a people." She concludes, "If that is the mission of education, we must conclude that education is not devoted to the development of free minds arriving at free opinions, but is an instrument of propaganda, shaping minds to preconceived dogma. Who gave free, tax supported education any such mission?"

The Hon. Wint Smith of Kansas had Mrs. Leetch's testimony inserted in the Appendix of the Congressional Record for June 13th. In his introductory remarks Hon. Smith said, "Mr. Speaker, if there is one organization that throughout its history has never wavered in promoting the cause of fundamental Americanism, it is the D. A. R. . . . They know that the Declaration of Independence and our Constitution are the anchor of our Republic . . . They have discovered that we cannot solve our modern problems by putting on rose-colored spectacles to view a dream world."



# Momentum vs. Inertia

BY MRS. V. EUGENE HOLCOMBE

*Chairman, Building Promotion Committee*



IN the science of physics are two important laws, as wide apart as the poles. One is momentum, the force possessed by a body in motion. The other is inertia, the property of matter by which it retains its state of rest.

When the Building Fund campaign opened some months ago, we overcame the law of inertia. Gradually our drive for funds was accelerated until at the Fifty-eighth Continental Congress in April we exceeded the \$512,000 mark in contributions and pledges. The momentum of our

drive thus exceeded expectations, for our goal was an even half million of dollars.

Now the vacation season has arrived. Unless we are vigilant, the momentum of our effort may slow down. Should that occur, we would face a struggle against inertia. When September arrives and the summer comes to a close, our fund raising work will be much easier if we "keep those dollars rolling along" right through the present vacation time. In other words, we must not lose the momentum we already have obtained.

How can we keep it? Intensive effort before September 1 could bring in the first state with one hundred percent of the chapters paid up—an Honor Roll State. This could be done by a summer fund raising program by chapters. A picnic or an outing or some vacation time event might raise enough funds to supplement contributions and put the chapter over the top. Sales of various articles might help, for in many instances only a few more dollars would enable a chapter to qualify for the Honor Roll.

We must remember that we face this condition. Construction work on our building project is now well under way.

There are some delays but our new addition to the Administration Building will undoubtedly be finished in time. Once foundations are laid and the steel work erected, construction becomes an easier task. Fund raising, on the other hand, becomes increasingly difficult as the campaign progresses.

We have resolved to raise all of the Building Fund during the administration of our President General, Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne. A total of \$400,000 of the \$900,000 total remains to be raised before adjournment of the Fifty-ninth Congress next April. It will be more difficult to raise that \$400,000 than it was to raise the first \$500,000.

Our deep concern, therefore, is this effort—a \$400,000 job which we want to complete and which can only be done by loyalty, self-sacrifice and hard work upon

the part of all our members. Let us not lose our momentum during the summer. Let us give the building promotion first place in all State D. A. R. Bulletins. Let us be sure that all Fall State Conferences and meetings are covered by good speakers in behalf of the Building Project.

All members of the Building Promotion Committee will keep everlastingly at work throughout the summer. The staff of Building Aides who did such magnificent work during the last Congress have volunteered to keep going without a let-up through the year.

What we need now are states which will step forward and pledge their entire quotas. We want chapters to join the National Honor Roll now, by subscribing their per capita quotas, \$5.50 per member. Remember that while many individuals and chapters have made specific pledges for contributions for various parts of the Building, many thousands of dollars are needed to pay for the foundations thrust deep down into the earth and for the steel work which rises to support the walls of masonry.

The D. A. R. has never failed in any effort it has undertaken. We shall not fail now. We have overcome inertia. We have attained momentum. Through the united efforts of our more than 160,000 members, and through sacrifice and loving devotion, we will increase this momentum and go forward to a successful achievement. Today and every day all through the summer "keep those dollars rolling along."



#### PIETY

Who builds a church within his heart  
And takes it with him everywhere  
Is holier far than he whose church  
Is but a one-day house of prayer.

—MORRIS ABEL BEER.

# "I Am Proud to Wear My Pin"

BY INA HEWEY WIGGIN

*Member of Benapeag Chapter of Maine*

I WOULD like to give you a few facts regarding the pin worn by the Daughters of the American Revolution. I will not go into the work of our Society, but I would like to touch briefly on some of our early meetings held in the year 1890.

We had three important ones, August 9th when the National Society was founded, October 11th when the organization was carried out and October 18th when the organization was completed. On that same date, dark blue and white, the colors of Washington's staff, were chosen as the colors of the National Society. Later a wheel and distaff were considered. These ideas and designs were turned over to J. E. Caldwell and Company of Philadelphia, jewelers, they having offered to assume the expense of dies for any design chosen by the Society. The company cleverly perfected the design in combination of gold, platinum and enamel.

It is now easy to see how this little poem came to be printed on the cover of many year books.

"Our emblem is a golden wheel  
Banded with deepest blue,  
Each shining spoke tipped with a star,  
The distaff showing through;  
The only jewel in the world  
That money cannot buy,  
Without such proof of ancestry  
As no one can deny."

These pins must be worn over the heart.

It is amazing to note how much work the Society outlined at those early meetings. It is said, and I quote, "That before the meeting of October 11th closed, those present resolved to use their minds, their hearts and their means to perpetuate the memory

of the spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence: to encourage patriotism and to engender the spirit of Americanism: to teach patriotism by erecting monuments and protecting historical spots, by promoting the cause of education, especially the study of history, the enlightenment of our foreign population and all that makes for good citizenship."

Too much praise cannot be given those early members. They gave weeks of their time to work out the best methods in organizing chapters and outlining the work.

I wear my pin with much reverence and pride. It signifies that one of my ancestors of many years ago fought in the Revolutionary War for the rights they felt were theirs. Like yourselves, I am proud of this ancestor, and several others under whom I could have joined.

My heart joins the many thousands of people who are now praying that we may have lasting peace. We know that great skill, great patience, and great good-will must be used if we are not to blunder into another war. We pray our leaders may reflect His divine intelligence, may have the mighty wisdom and the high character to so manage our national affairs that war may be avoided.

May all true Americans aid in every way possible, to preserve the peace and to safeguard the lives and freedom of our young people.

My pin tells the story, that I am an American, that my people and my people's people were Americans.

"I am proud to be an American,  
I am proud to be a Daughter of the  
American Revolution,  
I am proud to wear my pin."



# Newly Elected Vice Presidents General

## MISS GERTRUDE S. CARRAWAY



Miss Gertrude S. Carraway, of New Bern, N. C., recently completed a highly successful three-year term as State Regent. At the North Carolina State Conference during March she was unanimously elected an Honorary State Regent.

For the past 23 years she has served continuously as a D. A. R. Chapter and State Officer or Chairman. For nine years she was a National Vice Chairman of the Press Relations Committee and for the last four Continental Congresses she has been a member of the Resolutions Committee. During the past year she has served as a National Vice Chairman of the Building Promotion Committee, and at the 1949 Congress was Floor Leader of the Building Aides.

Miss Carraway has for eight years been a member of the Executive Board of the North Carolina State Department of Archives and History. She is a trustee of the Greater University of North Carolina. Five Governors of North Carolina have appointed her to eleven State Commissions.



## MRS. EDWARD ROWLAND BARROW



Jane Ewing Barrow, daughter of Alice Sweet and Dr. Henry Wallis Ewing, a native of Kansas, moved with her family to West Virginia and later to Houston, Texas, where she has since resided. Her husband, an officer in the Army Air Corps of World War I, is an insurance executive; they are the parents of a son and daughter. While a student at the University of Texas, Mrs. Barrow became a member of the D. A. R. in April, 1921. She is a member of Lady Washington Chapter.

The record of service Mrs. Barrow has devoted to the Society includes nine years in the offices of State Treasurer, State Recording Secretary, and State Regent, and several Chapter offices and State chairmanships. She has attended every Continental Congress for many years. Mrs. Barrow is an Advisory Member of the Board of Tamassee School, State Chairman of the New Building Committee, and State Promoter of the C. A. R.

The inauguration of Division meetings, organization of chapters, strong support of National projects and Committee work, and successful completion of two major State projects (the restoration of the Texas Music Room, and \$3,000 Student Loan Fund to Sul Ross College) are notable achievements of the Texas Society during Mrs. Barrow's regime as State Regent.



## MRS. J. DEFOREST RICHARDS

Gertrude Oliver Richards, Honorary State Regent of Illinois, is a member of Chicago Chapter in Chicago, Illinois. She was born in Rockford, Illinois, her father was a native of Iowa and her mother of Indiana,—a true midwestern family. On her paternal side, the Gilpins came to Pennsylvania with the Penn and Coats families, and her mother's forebears emigrated to Illinois from Virginia.

Mrs. Richards holds memberships in many hereditary patriotic societies, among them Magna Charta Dames, Colonial Dames of America, Daughters of Colonial Wars, United States Daughters of 1812, and Patriotic Women of America. Her chief interest has been centered in the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution during her twenty-two years of membership. Besides serving her chapter as Regent and in many other capacities, she served the Illinois Society as State Parliamentarian, State Treasurer and State Regent, the latter for three difficult war years. Her committee activities have been in the field of National Defense, to which she gave intensive service in program building, study classes and as a lecturer in Americanism with the foreign born in Chicago, in the American Red Cross, and in the Approved Schools.



## MRS. HENRY GRADY JACOBS

Sara Louise Willson Jacobs, daughter of Lillian Boyd and Robert Snead Willson, was born and educated in Tennessee but came to Alabama as a bride.

For the past twenty years Mrs. Jacobs has served Kate Duncan Smith School, either as a member of the Approved School Committee or a member of the Board of Trustees. The past six years she has been Vice Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

Mrs. Jacobs organized the Tidence Lane Chapter, D. A. R., of which she is a member, and has served as Regent, Registrar, Treasurer and Recording Secretary. She is a member of the State Officer's Club and National Officer's Club.

During the last several years, Mrs. Jacobs has served her State Society as Recording Secretary, Treasurer, Vice Regent and Regent. While Regent, five new chapters were organized, three disbanded chapters were reorganized and two chapters were revived. Money was raised to build new classrooms at Kate Duncan Smith School. Mrs. Jacobs is State Building Promotion Chairman, Alabama being one of the first States to pledge \$6.00, per member, for the new Administration Building.



## MRS. CHESTER F. MILLER



Florence Hedrick of Saginaw, Michigan, was born in Polo, Illinois, and has been a Daughter of the American Revolution for twenty-six years. She is a graduate of Smith College, her husband is a School Administrator and her two daughters are members of our Society.

She has served Saginaw Chapter as Registrar, Vice Regent and Regent, her State as Librarian, Second Vice Regent, First Vice Regent and Regent. At present she is a member of the Resolutions Committee of the National Society and a Trustee of Kate Duncan Smith D. A. R. School.

During her three years as State Regent money was given for an office room in the Administration Building at Crossnore, power equipment was purchased for the Michigan laundry at Tamassee and an apartment for married teachers was built at Kate Duncan Smith D. A. R. School.



## MRS. FUREL ROBERT BURNS



Mrs. Furel Robert Burns became a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution when Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne, our President General, was State Regent of Indiana. She belonged first to the Tippecanoe River Chapter at Bourbon, Indiana. She was organizing regent and regent of the Anthony Nigo Chapter at Mentone, Indiana, and is now a member of the Doctor Manasseh Cutler Chapter, North Manchester, Indiana. She has served her native Hoosier State as State Chairman of the Filing and Lending Bureau, Northern Director, State Treasurer, State Vice Regent and State Regent. She has served as National Vice Chairman of the Filing and Lending Bureau; Information Committee, Platform Committee and Resolutions Committee at Continental Congress; Special Committee to study Junior Membership questions;

Special Clearing House Committee of which she is now Chairman; Trustee at the Kate Duncan Smith D. A. R. School and a member of the Advisory Committee at the Tamassee D. A. R. School.

From 1946 to 1949 while Mrs. Burns was State Regent, Indiana had a net gain of 652 members; a State Memorial Forest of 35 acres was planted in memory of the men and women of Indiana who lost their lives in World War II; the book "History of Indiana Daughters of the American Revolution" was compiled and printed; more than \$16,000 was given to our new Administration Building in Washington.



## MISS MABEL COOPER GUPTON

Mabel Cooper Gupton was born in Blandville, Kentucky, the daughter of Pleasant Hugh and Martha Cooper Gupton. In early childhood her parents moved to Nebraska where Miss Gupton received her early education, finishing at Ward-Belmont, Nashville, Tennessee. They moved to Idaho several years later.

Miss Gupton is a charter member of Eedahhow Chapter, D. A. R. Idaho. For twenty-seven years she has rendered efficient and outstanding service to her chapter and her state, serving her chapter as chairman of various committees and as corresponding secretary, vice regent and regent. She served her State as State Chairman of Approved Schools, Ellis Island, Student Loan Fund, Junior American Citizens, Membership, Magazine, American Indians and Radio, and as State Chaplain, State Registrar, State First Vice Regent and State Regent.

As State Regent of Idaho, Miss Gupton dedicated the Idaho Bell at Valley Forge, interested the State Society in purchasing a station wagon for the Red Cross and in rendering active service all during the war period. Purchased the microfilms for early census records, 1850-1880, for the D. A. R. National Library. Constructive State work was accomplished. All quotas were filled 100%. She has served several times on the President General's Reception committee, and is now serving as National Vice Chairman, Pacific Coast Division, on the American Indians Committee.

Miss Gupton was unanimously endorsed by each chapter and the Idaho State Society, as a candidate for Vice President General.



## MISS EDLA STANNARD GIBSON

Edla Stannard Gibson is the daughter of Thomas Morton Gibson, born in Kilmarnock, Scotland, and his wife, Lavancha Stannard, descendant of Mayflower ancestry and of pioneering settlers of the Niagara Frontier. A graduate of St. Margaret's Episcopal School in Buffalo, New York, her birthplace, she is a life-long member of the Episcopal Church of St. Mary's-on-the-Hill in that city.

Miss Gibson held various offices in the Buffalo chapter which she joined in 1910, before becoming its regent. She was successively State Director, State Vice Regent and State Regent of New York, immediately preceding her appointment as National Chairman of Approved Schools, which Committee she now heads. Member of the National Officers Club and the National Chairmen's Association, Miss Gibson also is Second Vice President of the New York State Officers Club. For some years she has been a State Promoter and last year was elected a State Director of the New York Children of the American Revolution. As National Chairman she is a member of the Tamasee and Kate Duncan Smith D. A. R. School Boards.



## MRS. ANNE DAVIS SMITH



Anne Davis Smith has given twenty-nine years of faithful service to the Society. She served the John Houston Chapter in Thomaston for twenty-one years, and was regent in 1937-1939 since transferring to the Nathaniel Macon Chapter in Macon, she has served as chapter treasurer and is now a member of the Board of Management. She served as State Director of the Children of the American Revolution, 1934-1938.

She has served the State and National Societies as State Chairman of various Committees, as State Corresponding Secretary, State Recording Secretary, State Second Vice Regent, State Regent and is now Honorary State Regent. Approved Schools and increase in membership were the chief projects of her administration.

She comes from a long line of well known educators, Clifford and Alanson Bailey Niles and is the wife of a prominent Georgia educator, Dr. Mark Smith. The Smiths have one son, Mark Smith, Jr., who attended V. M. I. and from there entered the Army. After his return from service he graduated from Georgia Tech in Civil Engineering; he is married and has a son, Mark, III, two years old.

Both her husband and her son served as officers in World War I and II, respectively.



## JUST FOR JOY

All day long a little bird poured out its soul in song. It never knew that because of its melody a child in a sick bed smiled in its pain. And a man beaten to earth, going by, heard the song and lifted his head, ready to battle anew.

The little bird never knew that the lilt of its rhythm quieted a quarrel of two lovers who whistled instead to the tune. And a woman was good because her eyes caught sight of the little bird in the treetop as it chirruped its song of love.

Did the little bird bemoan that no one came with medals and praise to make it a hero, a bird of renown? When eventime came the little bird lifted its wings and flew to a bough in a place that it knew. For tomorrow would come, and again it would sing, no matter who heard, just for joy!

BEULAH G. SQUIRES.



"They who wish to sing can always find a song."

Sweden.



# Committees

## Junior American Citizens

**T**HE Junior American Citizens luncheon was held in the beautiful Carlton room of the Carlton Hotel, capably supervised by Mrs. John Tamborelle of Washington, D. C. Mrs. L. T. Day of Virginia furnished the flowers and made the lovely place-cards from pictures sent in of J. A. C. club members.

The luncheon opened with the Junior American Citizens prayer and invocation by Miss Irma Waggeoner. During the luncheon two boys from Tamasee, Carsie McCall and Charles Chapman entertained the guests by singing mountain songs in the true mountain manner to the accompaniment of a guitar. They were enthusiastically received.

We were greatly honored to have Mrs. Birchall Hammer, "Mrs. Santa Claus" present to tell us of her wonderful work of love, giving Christmas joy to thousands of children, including those of the D. A. R. Approved schools and J. A. C. clubs.

Telegrams of greeting were read from former National Chairmen of Junior American Citizens Committee, Mrs. Asa Foster Harshbarger and Miss Eleanor Greenwood. We were sorry not to have any of the National Officers or Chairmen present, but other luncheons conflicted with ours. Miss Helen North, National Chairman of the Junior Membership Committee came in later to give personal greetings.

Mrs. Ralph Wisner of Michigan, former National Chairman of Junior American Citizens gave a splendid "pep" talk followed by the three J. A. C. National Vice Chairmen: Miss Dorothy Helm Martin of Pennsylvania, who introduced Mrs. Birchall Hammer. Mrs. Charles B. Wright of Nebraska gave greetings and Mrs. Rupert Kuenzel of New York reported on packing and distributing seventy-five pounds of candy to J. A. C. clubs and the continued cooperation of the Police Athletic League and Junior American Citizens clubs.

State Chairmen present were Mrs. John J. Tamborelle, District of Columbia; Mrs. Milo Easton of Illinois; Miss Nova Mering

of Kansas; Mrs. Rowland Fleming of Kentucky; Mrs. Buford Battle of Louisiana; Mrs. C. W. Hevner of Nebraska; Mrs. Ruth Lyon, North Carolina; Mrs. L. T. Day of Virginia; Mrs. William W. McLaugherty of West Virginia and the new incoming J. A. C. Chairman Mrs. Artner of Michigan. Mrs. Hirshel White, State Regent of Denver, Colorado, the home of the present National Chairman, read greetings from Mrs. Leigh Putnam, State Vice-Regent, also of Colorado.

After thanking Mrs. John Tamborelle for her help in promoting the luncheon and Mrs. L. T. Day for her excellent J. A. C. exhibit, the prizes were awarded as follows: To States for best net gain in clubs in ratio to D. A. R. chapters; first, Georgia; second, Iowa; third, North Carolina.

To States for best net gain in members in ratio to D. A. R. members: first, Georgia; second, Iowa; and third, Montana.

To States sponsoring the largest number of J. A. C. members; first, Michigan; second, Georgia; third, North Carolina.

To Chapters sponsoring the largest number of J. A. C. members; first Louisa St. Clair of Michigan; second, Mary Hammond of Georgia; third, Everglades of Florida.

To D. A. R. Juniors sponsoring the largest number of J. A. C. members; first, Washington Chapter of Georgia; second, Alexander Love Chapter of Texas; third, Peoria Chapter of Illinois.

For States showing the largest gain on a percentage basis; first, Arkansas; second, Oregon; third, Illinois.

You will be anxious to know how much the Junior American Citizens Committee gave for the Building Fund. The total was \$149.50 which amount is to be used for "building stones" in honor of Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne. What better way to represent our committee? Children are the "building stones" of our future foundation of our free American Way of Life. Building stones are the foundation of our D. A. R. Building.

Our committee has made wonderful strides this past year toward passing on our American ideals. Let us not lag one instant. Be ever alert to starting more clubs, contacting more children, telling of the good things about America. Have them informed. The greatest threat to our American system is ignorance of its workings. Be one to help inform our future citizens. Start J. A. C. clubs today. Now.

Wake up to the Communist trend all about you. Tomorrow will be too late.

I want to thank my Chairmen for their splendid cooperation through the past year. I know it has taken a lot of hard work, but I am sure we agree it is worth it. The satisfaction of a job well done.

MRS. CHARLES B. HOFFMAN,  
*National Chairman.*



### National Honor Roll of Chapters Administration Building Fund

Con. to 1 July 1949

ARKANSAS	*—Charlerioix	NORTH CAROLINA	—Thomas Wade
CONNECTICUT	—Judea		*—Waightstill Avery
GEORGIA	*—Governor David Emanuel	OHIO	*—Beech Forest
	*—La Grange	OREGON	—Coos Bay
INDIANA	—Irvington	PENNSYLVANIA	*—Colonel Richard McClister
KANSAS	*—Jeremiah Howard	RHODE ISLAND	—Bristol
KENTUCKY	*—Mountain Trail		*—Colonel Christopher Greene
MARYLAND	—General Smallwood	SOUTH DAKOTA	—John Kerr

\* indicates Star Honor Roll—a payment of \$6.00 per member

#### STARS added to previously listed Chapters

ILLINOIS	*—Waukegan	OHIO	*—John Reily
NORTH CAROLINA	*—Richard Dobbs Spaight	SOUTH CAROLINA	*—Catechee
			*—General John Barnwell

76 Star Chapter Honor Roll

26 Chapter Honor Roll

102 Chapters on Honor Roll to date

# Book Reviews

BY FRANCES MARSH TOWNER

POINT OF NO RETURN, by John P. Marquand.

Not since *The Late George Apley*, has one found such a rich display of talent as John P. Marquand has shown in his portrayal of John Gray, one of the chief characters in his new novel *Point of No Return*.

The book gives a most revealing picture of the social classes in the towns and cities in the United States as they exist today—in fact, always have within our memory. It takes an author with a keen understanding of life and human nature to produce a tale so replete with action, satire, drama and even sadness, but above all, the book contains a strong appeal, for everyone has a Clyde in his life and all have met and known a John Gray. Mr. Marquand has developed a brilliant analysis of the upper middle class and tells how they live in constant fear of reverting to their original social standing.

The *Point of No Return* deals with one Charles Gray who was born and reared in the little town of Clyde, Mass., which was just thirty miles north of Boston. His family did not belong to the upper-upper crust of New England social life, nor could they claim membership in the middle-upper bracket. They were just the "lower-upper" for they did not live on Johnson Street but on Spruce street and could only afford a part time maid now and then.

Charles and his sister Dorothea had to go to the public school instead of attending one of the fashionable private seminaries, as did the children on Johnson Street.

Then, too, John Gray, the father was always considered eccentric and irresponsible but he was protected by his wife who had faith in him. He was a mystery, kind and lovable, but spent much of his time trying to beat what he called "the system," which no one else seemed to understand. His constant failure to give point to his life, made Charles anxious to give point to his own. Only when it was far too late did Charles dimly understand the forces his father was resisting. Strange to say, he

almost became a success in Clyde and very nearly married Jessica Lovell, one of the upper-upper class who lived on Johnson Street.

The first part of this shrewd and revealing picture which is wonderfully painted, deals with just one day in the life of Charles in the year 1947. Now in his early forties he has attained the position of assistant vice president in the very conservative Stuyvesant Bank in uptown New York City. He is married, has two children and owns a small home in one of the suburbs.

The time has arrived when he may be promoted to first vice president but there is another assistant who entertains the same hope. That man is popular, belongs to the best clubs and has worked hard to gain the favor of the bank president. If Charles loses, he feels that he will be too old to have much of a chance for promotions in future years. This condition weighs heavily on his heart and worries his wife, who begs him to force the issue.

The choice is to be made on the coming Friday evening when Charles and his wife are to dine with Tony Burton, the bank president, in his home; at last Charles feels that he will learn the verdict. The reader feels the suspense as he, alone in the evening quiet of his home, reviews his own life.

The book unfolds the characters one by one, but standing out clearly is John Gray, one of the most memorable figures since George Apley. One will never forget the address given by Charles' mother on a local but far from brilliant poetess and how that address was written by her husband and how night after night he drilled her on the way to put it across. Other events which will be enjoyed are "The Firemen's Muster" and the meeting of the Confessional Club.

*Point of No Return* is considered one of the author's best works to date. It makes fascinating and very pleasant reading. Mr. Marquand was born in Wilmington, Delaware but spent most of his boyhood in New York City and Newburyport, Mass. He

was graduated from Harvard in 1915 and worked on the Boston Transcript. He served as a First Lieutenant in World War I.

His *Late George Apley* took Boston by storm and established his reputation. In June, 1938, he won the Pulitzer Prize in fiction. Since then he has written five more full length novels. He also did confidential work with the War Department in World War II. Now he is one of the five judges in the Book-of-the-Month Club.

Published by Little, Brown & Company, Boston.



### THE REBEL AND THE TURNCOAT, by Malcolm Decker.

At the present time there is so much just agitation over many of the comic books to be found in the shops that from time to time this Magazine has reviewed some of those which are worthwhile for young people.

The youth of today demands stories of suspense, thrill, mystery and quick action and these requirements may all be found in *The Rebel and the Turncoat* by Malcolm Decker. This is an exciting historical novel of old New York in the revolutionary days of 1775 with fast moving action and a strong, appealing plot.

It concerns Henry Prince, a seventeen year old lad who lived in New York with his uncle, a seller of books. Neither uncle nor nephew was much interested in or concerned with the politics which was agitating the colonies, for strong home ties held them to the British side.

One day young Henry met and became greatly impressed by Nathan Hale and from then on he felt his convictions weakening after Hale had explained the stand of the Colonists. At last the time arrived when Henry Prince had to choose his side but before his final choice was made, he inadvertently fought in both armies. Two girls played important parts in his decision, one being a lovely Tory belle and the other spirited Jane Varian.

The author gives a thrilling picture of the great fire at Whitehall, when the tolling of the bells of St. Paul's Church and the noisy clatter of horses' hoofs in the street warned everyone to gather up all portables because of a big fire whose flames were spreading to Trinity Church. In less than

an hour the ivied walls were nothing but crumbled ruins.

Again comes the time and the tragic scene when two English officers walked by leading a civilian. He was dressed in a Dutch coat and with head held high he gazed into the eyes of Henry Prince but with no sign of recognition. It was the last time young Henry looked upon the sad but proud face of his hero, Nathan Hale.

*The Rebel and the Turncoat* is filled with dramatic incidents, such as the betrayal of West Point and the treachery of Benedict Arnold. Early American history is found within its pages and the conclusion points to the reward of work well done.

It was in October of 1781, after the tired troops of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown had trudged along with colors cased and drums sounding sadly past General George Washington sitting erect on his white horse, that the famous General and his Aide slipped away to the bedside of the young boy who had been severely wounded in defense of this country. There he presented to Henry Prince, one time a British subject but now a Lieutenant in the American Army, two badges of merit, one for work well done and the other for great bravery in line of duty. These were the gift of a grateful country—a country whose soldiers strongly felt that Henry Prince had more than redeemed some of his acts of the past.

It is well for children to be urged to read such stories as *The Rebel and the Turncoat*. They will thus get the thrill and the action they crave and soon the comic books will be forgotten.

A Whittlesey Home Book.

McGraw Hill Book Company, New York, London and Toronto.



### CAPTAIN DAUNTLESS, by William Bell Clark.

America is very proud of the parts played by our Navy heroes in the formation of the country. Much has been written about them but William Bell Clark strongly feels that not enough has been published regarding Nicholas Biddle who died in action at the age of twenty-seven; also that, except for the unhappy turn of fate, he would have been given an outstanding place in American history along with John Paul Jones.



Nicholas Biddle was born with the love of the sea in his blood. His mother, a widow with a large family to rear, had selected a different career for this son, but when she found his great desire was to lead a seafaring life, she allowed him to go on a trial voyage, hoping that would satisfy him and he would then settle down at home.

So he went to sea at the age of fourteen and sailed to the West Indies. Such trips were long and hard and dangerous but he loved the trading off foreign shores and the exciting escapes from pirate ships, so while the voyage took many months, his determination was none the less strong.

Then he went to England and spent a year as a midshipman and was one of the party when Phipps made his polar expedition in 1773. When war was drawing close, young Biddle returned to America to see service in the navy of the colonists. He was first given command of a row of galley which was assigned to guard the approach to Philadelphia.

Later he received an appointment as Captain of the brig *Andrew Doria* and took

part in the thrilling cruises and in the exciting capture of New Providence. When the *Andrew Doria* returned from her second cruise, young "Captain Dauntless"—the name which he had won—was given command of the *Randolph* which was one of thirteen newly built frigates.

His reputation continued to grow and spread among Navy men. On March 7, 1778 the *Randolph* encountered the British ship of the Yarmouth line. She mounted sixty-four guns to Captain Dauntless' thirty-six but the *Randolph* gave battle instead of fleeing. She was battling on sea terms with an even margin when the powder magazine exploded and the ship and all save four of the crew were lost. The history of this great fight has gone down through the years.

The author of *Captain Dauntless* is a Vice-President of W. W. Ayer & Son and is well known for his tales of the sea. Mr. Clark is a member of the Naval Historical Foundation and First Vice President General of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution.

Published by the Louisiana State University Press.



### New "Highlights" Edition

"Highlights of Program Activity," compact booklet of DAR information has been revised and enlarged and the new edition is now ready for distribution. Because of the added cost of printing this interesting booklet with its additional pictorial layouts, a charge of five cents a copy will be made. Chapters are asked to place their orders with the Corresponding Secretary General for the number of copies they need, making checks payable to the Treasurer General.

# Parliamentary Procedure

NELLIE WATTS FLEMING

*Parliamentarian*

**QUESTION.** Is there a law in the National Society prohibiting a chapter regent being elected an honorary regent when she has completed her term of office? **Answer.** No, there is nothing in the By-Laws of the National Society prohibiting chapters from conferring this honor upon their retiring regents. And is it all right to make them members of the chapter board for life, with a vote? **Answer.** Yes, this is entirely in order, if a chapter so desires, but as so many chapters have asked this question recently it may be well to give you here just what Robert's Rules say on the subject. R. O. R. Page 267: "If a society wishes to provide for honorary officers or members, it is well to do so in the by-laws. Unless the by-laws state the contrary, these positions are simply complimentary, carrying with them the right to attend meetings and to speak, but not to make motions or to vote. An honorary office is not strictly an office, and in no way conflicts with a member's holding a real office, or being assigned any duty whatever, the same as if he did not hold the honorary office."

But the National Society states very clearly on page 109 of the Handbook the following: "Chapters may have honorary officers but may not have honorary members. However chapters may have an honor roll upon which they may place the names of those members they wish to signal honor."

There is a great deal to be said upon both sides of the question regarding giving honorary regents a vote in the meetings of the chapter board. But your parliamentarian does not feel she should recommend to chapters any specific procedure for that is something each chapter should decide for itself. Quite frequently it is a great disadvantage to a board to have it top heavy with honorary regents who have a vote, for sometimes they do "talk too much" and sway the members to their way of thinking. Again many of them keep reasonably quiet, feeling they have had their day

and are willing to allow the present regent to enjoy her day. Taking it though from a general standpoint, it seems best to make them members of the board, "without vote," for this gives them the privilege of attending and, of course of speaking, but not of voting. Probably then the honoraries would not be so keen about attending board meetings.

In the National Society honorary office is conferred as follows: Article 11, By-Laws, sections 6 and 7. "In recognition of valuable service to the organization the title of Honorary President General may be conferred for life upon a member who has held the office of President General, and the title of Honorary Vice President General may be conferred for life upon a member who has held the office of Vice President General." These Honorary Officers are not members of the National Board of Management, but are voting members of the Continental Congress. My advice to all chapters and states regarding those they wish to confer Honorary Office upon is to follow, if agreeable to your organization, the example of the National Society.

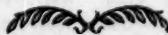
**Question.** May a member hold a National Office and a state office at the same time? **Answer.** No member who is a National Officer may be elected to the office of State Regent, as both have a vote at Continental Congress, which is contrary to Article 11, By-Laws, section 5, "No member shall hold at the same time two offices carrying a vote at Continental Congress." This affects any member holding the office of State Vice Regent, for as such she is confirmed by Congress, and as stated in Article X, section 1, she is considered in the same category: "Should the office of State Regent become vacant the State Vice Regent shall become State Regent." A National officer may hold another state office as the above mentioned are the only ones who are confirmed by Congress.

In checking a set of chapter by-laws recently, it was noted that this particular chapter sends an applicant's papers to the

National Society first, and if the applicant is elected to membership and the chapter so notified, then that chapter elects her to membership in the chapter. Now this is certainly putting the cart before the horse, as each applicant whose papers are sent to the National Society is supposed to have been approved for membership by the chapter before sending her papers to Washington. It seems this chapter does not want to run the risk of having an applicant turned down by the National Society so waits until hearing of the approval of the Board of Management. Such procedure is entirely wrong, as all applications made through a chapter must have the approval of either the chapter or its board before the papers are forwarded to the Treasurer General.—National Society By-Laws, Article 1, section 1.

Question. Should there be a time limit set upon those who hold Associate Membership in a chapter. Answer. This is a difficult question to answer that would fit every chapter. Yet, generally speaking, it seems a chapter should be allowed to carry a time limit for its Associate Members. While the National By-Laws do not state any specific time for members to be affiliated with a chapter as Associate Members, the question is clearly answered on page 62 of the Handbook which states the following: "Associate Members are those maintaining chapter membership at the place of domicile and affiliating also with a chapter at the place of TEMPORARY residence." So each chapter should decide what shall be considered temporary residence, and so state it in its by-laws. Probably a limit of five years might be a just time to put upon temporary membership, for certainly by the end of that time Associate Members, if still residents of that community, would be willing to transfer to regular membership in that chapter and if not they should be dropped as Associate Members.

Question. When do officers assume office? Answer. Time and time again this question has been asked and always the same answer has been given: "Upon adjournment of the meeting at which they are elected." It is a good procedure to install chapter officers the very last thing at the annual meeting. So often I have given this same answer, yet almost as often comes back something like this: "We elect in April but do not permit our officers to take office until the luncheon meeting in June which is always a gala affair and climaxes our year." Well be that as it may, your parliamentarian is of the same opinion still—officers should assume office upon adjournment of the meeting at which they are elected. Just think what an upsetting condition our National Society would be in if we did not install our officers at the last session of Congress at which they are elected. The only exception made to this rule is as follows: Article 11, section 2, Election of Officers, "The officers of this Society shall hold office for three years or until their successors are elected, and, with the exception of the Treasurer General their term of office shall begin at the close of the session at which they are elected. The term of office of the Treasurer General shall begin when she has secured a bond acceptable to the National Board of Management." Please try to follow the rule of our Society. Besides, I feel there are not many chapters who have to wait very long to secure a bond for their treasurers. Anyway how can the books of the treasurer and other officers go on for several meetings after the annual meeting, when the treasurer has submitted an audited report to the meeting and all other officers have rendered reports of their work for the year just closing? Think it over and bring your by-laws into line with the National Society and with the usual parliamentary usage.



"The way to see divine light is to put out thine own candle."

—PLUTARCH.

# States

---

## HAWAII

---

THE Daughters of the Territory of Hawaii have sent to this office a very complete and interesting Year Book which contains reports of State Officers and Committee Chairmen and shows the work accomplished by the two chapters, William and Mary Alexander on Maui Island and Aloha in Honolulu.

It gives one pause for thought when chapters across the Pacific and so many thousand miles from the home base, take so keen an interest in the projects of the National Society. Especially is this true when one notes that the total membership is 162.

According to the reports of the State Regent, Mrs. Reginald Carter, and other officers, the following comprise some of the activities—

Aloha Chapter has pledged \$500.00 to the Building Fund.

Contributions have been made to the Bell Tower at Valley Forge.

The Approved Schools have not been forgotten and cash donations, two scholarships of \$50.00 each and fifteen boxes of clothing and miscellaneous items have been shipped across the water.

Manuals for Citizenship have been distributed throughout the Territory to the District and Circuit Courts, to Naturalization classes and to G.I. brides.

Along the lines of National Defense and Americanism, the chapters regularly award good citizenship medals to students and essay contests are sponsored.

The chairmen of Motion Pictures and Genealogical Records report much enthusiasm and splendid results. Strange as it may seem, the genealogical field on these faraway islands is rich in material but that is due to the settlement of early New England pioneer families there.

Magazine subscriptions total thirty-eight and Mrs. Eli Helmick, our Past Registrar General, is working unceasingly to gain a higher percentage. She reports that she

reads her Magazine line upon line—and loves it.

The chapters also take a great interest in local civic and philanthropic organizations.

And last but not least, the State Society has cash on hand and investments to the tune of \$10,066.13, according to the Treasurer's report of February 1st, 1949.

NOTE: The foregoing was not sent in to us as a report but this office took pleasure in carefully reading the Year Book and in commenting upon the achievements of this fine group of overseas Daughters.

---

## OHIO

---

THE State of Ohio celebrated its Golden Jubilee Conference with a three day meeting in Hotel Cleveland, Cleveland, Ohio, March 14-16.

Mrs. Frank O. McMillen, State Regent, formally opened the conference. Mrs. James B. Patton accepted the hospitality of the Cleveland chapters on behalf of the Ohio Society. Mr. John Butler, executive assistant to Major Burke, welcomed the visitors to the city on behalf of the mayor.

Highlight of the opening day was the presence of Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne, President General, who spoke briefly at the regents' meeting in the afternoon and addressed the assembly that evening.

Mrs. O'Byrne called for a strong national defense program, a good neighbor policy which would not weaken the United States and careful consideration of any plan to scrap our Constitution in favor of a world government.

Mrs. McMillen, outlining the immediate objects of the state organization, told of the need of more administrative facilities because of the growth of the organization and of its activities, especially in the citizenship training of young people and of immigrants, the latter program greatly enlarged by the influx of displaced persons.

Mrs. Earl B. Padgett, State Vice Regent and State Chairman of Building Promotion,



reported eighty-four Ohio chapters on the honor roll for contributions to the building fund.

Dr. Francis Thompson, President of Bacone College, spoke at the Indian breakfast and later in the day told of his work at Bacone and stressed our moral obligation to the Indian peoples.

Tuesday evening was given over to a Golden Jubilee celebration under the chairmanship of Mrs. A. B. Pyke and Mrs. Harold H. Gorman. The Chansonettes provided a musical background for a pageant in which gowns of the past 50 years were modeled by conference pages, concluding with a very New Look, and "The Birth of The Baby, Western Reserve Chapter," in 1891, the first D. A. R. chapter in Ohio. Mrs. McMillen then cut the huge birthday cake and the company retired to the Red Room for an informal reception.

Among resolutions adopted by the conference were: Opposition to Socialized Medicine and opposition to any legislation which would place control of education under any federal bureau or department and scoring the infiltration of Communists into our school system. A recommendation was made to the Ohio legislature for the passage of the pending bill requiring a year's study of The Bill of Rights, the Constitution and The Declaration of Independence as a prerequisite to graduation from high school. There was a call for immediate action on Secretary Krug's plan to improve the health and the educational facilities of the Navajo Indians.

Among achievements reported to the conference were: Boxes of clothing and other materials valued at \$1,500 sent to approved schools, 31 Daughters are "Ladies" to children of approved schools; \$567 given for work with the Indians; nearly \$8,000 contributed to the building fund; manuals in several languages have been given to the courts, schools and social service agencies, 76 hours in radio programs; progress on the restoration of Waldschmidt House, a colonial residence near Camp Dennison, which was given to the D. A. R. by Mr. and Mrs. Chester Kroger; \$600 to student loans; \$295 to local and civic projects; donations to all the approved schools for scholarships, clothing, machinery and tools; generous contribu-

tions to Ellis Island Occupational Therapy work; also donations to the Tribute Grove and to the Valley Forge Memorial.

Conference ended with a banquet at which Mr. Robert Kazmayer, news analyst, stated that "the greatest menace in the world today is not Communism but the lethargy of the American people" and told the Daughters in plain language what should be their part in making this a better and more peaceful world.

Plans for the conference were made by the six local chapters, Shaker, Mrs. Dale Brown, regent; Ann Spafford, Miss Juniata Dowman, regent; Lakewood, Mrs. Walter F. Mueller, regent; Martha Devotion Huntington, Mrs. Rolland Roehle, regent; Moses Cleveland, Mrs. Harold H. Gorman, regent; and Western Reserve, Mrs. Douglass W. Williams, regent; with Mrs. Wm. H. Lamprecht of Moses Cleveland Chapter as general Chairman.

Distinguished visitors to the conference were: Mrs. Lowell F. Hobart, Honorary President General, Mrs. James B. Patton, first vice President General and Honorary State Regent, Mrs. Alonzo H. Dunham, Mrs. James F. Donahue, Mrs. Asa C. Messenger, and Mrs. John S. Heaume, Honorary State Regent, Miss Julia Fish, President General of the National Society of New England Women, Mrs. Thomas E. Maury, State Regent of Illinois, and Reverend Herman S. Sidener, State President of the Sons of the American Revolution.

MRS. HUGH C. LIVINGSTONE,  
*State Chairman of Press Relations.*

---

## NEW JERSEY

---

THE annual State Conference of the New Jersey Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held on March 17 and 18, 1949, in the State House Assembly Chamber at Trenton, with Mrs. Palmer M. Way, State Regent, presiding. Scripture reading by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Frederick M. Rosseland, preceded the invocation by the Reverend J. Courtney Hayward of the State Street Methodist Church.

Mrs. William C. Hoffman, General Chairman of the Conference, welcomed the assemblage and the following guests of

honor were presented by Mrs. Way: Mrs. C. Edward Murray, Ex-Second Vice President General; Mrs. Raymond C. Goodfellow, Ex-Organizing Secretary General; Mrs. J. Warren Perkins and Mrs. Edward F. Randolph, Honorary State Regents; Mrs. Ralph D. Bradway, Senior State President of the Children of the American Revolution, who introduced Miss Anne Dunham, the Junior State President, and her own little daughter, Patsy Bradway, who presented a nosegay of rosebuds to Mrs. Way. The Presidents of other ancestral and patriotic organizations were then presented.

At this point the bugler announced the entrance of the Honorable Alfred E. Driscoll, Governor of New Jersey. Governor Driscoll welcomed the Conference to the State House. He said that it is our problem to help our citizens to appreciate the past. Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe feared aggression, and their thoughts are the thoughts of today; that freedom and liberty are just as important now as they were in the past.

The seventy-two Good Citizens entered the hall with their chairman, Mrs. Paul Fogel. Mrs. Way welcomed the girls and presented a pin to each one. Isabel Beers, sponsored by Major Joseph Bloomfield Chapter, had been selected State Pilgrim and received a one hundred dollar United States Government Bond.

Following the annual reports of the State Regent and her officers, Mrs. Paul G. Duryea, State Librarian, placed in nomination the name of Mrs. C. Edward Murray for the high office of Honorary Vice President General when a vacancy should occur, citing not only Mrs. Murray's valuable service to the Society over a period of years, but also her sincerity, her loyalty, her dignity, and her devotion to the principles of the Daughters of the American Revolution. This nomination was unanimously endorsed and Mrs. Murray responded that it gave her a great deal of pleasure.

The speaker of the afternoon session was Dr. John D. Whitton of the Department of Politics of Princeton University. Dr. Whitton had recently returned after eight months in France, and his topic was "France and the International Situation." In an encouraging address he stated that France is a good risk for the American

people. The French admit that without the Marshall Plan they would be ruined and they are very grateful. Although it will take them twenty to thirty years to recover completely, France is the hope of Europe, and is especially vital to us. We must remember that without France we might not have had our independence.

Friday morning contributed a surprise snow storm, and attendance was diminished. The final credential report showed a total attendance of 441 at the two-day conference.

High light of Friday morning was the presentation of Resolutions by Mrs. William C. McGinnis, chairman of the Committee. These resolutions stated our obligations to the underprivileged, the new comers to our land, and especially to our Indian citizens, who are really our dispossessed people. We were urged to be ever watchful for the opportunity to supplant communistic ideas with the ideals of our Republic; to help our new comers to attain a better understanding of the basic principles of our freedom; and especially to urge upon our newly elected Congressional representatives the necessity of improving the pitiable condition of our Navajos upon the reservation, providing them with adequate teachers, schools, health service and better homes.

Because of the increasing storm, this interesting and instructive conference closed at one o'clock with the hymn "Blest Be the Tie That Binds" and the retiring of the Colors.

MARY E. FISHER,  
*State Historian.*

---

## COLORADO

---

**COLORADO STATE CONFERENCE**  
held at Pueblo, March 14-15 was filled with completed business and delightful entertainment. Mrs. J. Herschel White, Regent, a native of Pueblo, made everyone present know that this city welcomed the visitors and appreciated the importance of the Conference.

She presided with the kindness and efficiency that motivated the dispatch of business which was condensed into essentials.

During the reading of a series of needed re-arrangement of articles, and addition of explanatory phrases, in the By-Laws, Mrs. White said, "Daughters, this is important business. Please give it your thoughtful attention. Our Colorado organization is to be governed by these changes."

Mrs. Roy D. Lee was Chairman of the Resolutions Committee. In a state as new as Colorado, codes of laws of the state are incomplete. In past years, Colorado Daughters of the American Revolution have been notably alert to the need for good laws. Mrs. E. Thomas Boyd, Mrs. Winfield Scott Tarbell, Mrs. Frederick Shaw, Mrs. Howard A. Latting, and others, have accomplished the enactment of better laws. This Conference passed fine resolutions concerning the present policies of the National Society, and passed two about Colorado state laws, for which they are pushing action as soon as possible.

This state has no law requiring the teaching of History of the United States in public or private schools. There has never been any neglect of this subject, but a law would be a weapon against any possible subversive influence.

"Resolved, That the Daughters of the American Revolution in Colorado interest the County Superintendents and school Boards of their respective districts, in order that a bill be introduced into the Legislature to make the teaching of American History obligatory in the public and private schools of Colorado."

Another situation which needs a better law prompted a resolution concerning granting marriage licenses in Colorado, which are also inadequate.

Resolutions were also passed dealing with the need for good legislation regarding an appropriation in Colorado, for rebuilding historic spots in this state; and for Federal regulations to relieve the plight of the Navajo Indians, which has reached a serious crisis.

There were special reports which interested the National Board of Management members, who were visiting this Conference. Mrs. Loren Edgar Rex, Vice President General, learned that Colorado has a total of 2,495 members, a net gain of 149 this year. Mrs. E. Eugene Holcombe, National Chairman Building Fund, found that the quota of the contribution to the

Colorado Room for this first year, had already been fully paid. Miss Edla S. Gibson, National Chairman of Approved Schools, was glad to know that \$838.50 in cash, and clothing valued at \$614.40 were sent to approved schools this year. Mrs. Charles Hoffman, of Denver, National Chairman of Junior American Citizens, heard that a reported membership list of 3,049 was an increase of 185 this year.

The personnel played with the same zest that motivated the business sessions. Among the social events, the Officers Club dinner was the most frivolous affair. The Building Promotion Luncheon was the most exciting. The National Defense Luncheon was the largest in attendance, and there the most thought-provoking speech was delivered by Colonel Charles H. Keck, Commandant Pueblo Ordnance Depot. The Regents' Dinner at the Pueblo Golf and Country Club, a delightful formal affair, revealed the enthusiastic, untiring work that the chapter regents have accomplished this year. The success of the whole plan of the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution, both State and National, stems from the spade work done by chapter regents.

Mrs. Joseph M. Walsh, Membership Chairman, offered good suggestions for increasing membership. First, never let a transfer fall by the wayside. Second, be alert for new, eligible material. Third, acquaint yourself with procedure on membership in your chapter. Fourth, above all give of yourself. Colorado has a Junior membership of 184, an increase of 34 this year.

Regent of the first chapter in Colorado—the Zebulon Pike chapter—Mrs. Roy A. Davis, remarkable for leadership in Americanism in a class of foreign war brides, presented an original sketch assisted by Mrs. Swan Tingle, from Iceland, now an American citizen.

All the Conference program was completed in the two days. Mrs. J. Herschel White, State Regent, finally called for the song, "Blest Be the Tie That Binds"; the colors were retired; the forty-sixth Colorado State Conference, Daughters of the American Revolution, adjourned to meet in Denver next year.

The hostess chapters, Santa Fe Trail of Trinidad, Fort William Bent of Lamar,

Rocky Ford and La Junta chapters named from their own towns, Huajatolla of Walsenburg, and the three Pueblo chapters—Pueblo, Arkansas Valley, and Fontaine qui Bouille—deserve praise for this worthwhile Conference.

DOROTHY BUREN,  
*Historian.*

---

## KENTUCKY

---

ON May 14th, the Kentucky Society was host to the Good Citizenship Pilgrims from one hundred and fifty-four high schools in the state, for a journey to the State Capitol at Frankfort, Kentucky. The days' activities were under the very capable guidance of the State Chairman of the Good Citizenship Pilgrimage, Mrs. J. W. Hammond, who has made this an annual event during her chairmanship.

The Pilgrims and their chaperons assembled that lovely May morning at the New Capitol Hotel for registration, prior to the sight-seeing tour scheduled. Transportation was provided by the Frankfort chapters to the points of interest on the itinerary. The first stop was at the Old State Capitol building, which is now a museum containing thousands of interesting exhibits. Photographs were taken of the entire group on the steps of this imposing building.

Liberty Hall was the next place visited, where they were greeted by the hostess and conducted through the spacious rooms and beautiful garden. High on the bluff overlooking the Kentucky river where one caught an unusual view of the present Capitol building and the whole city of Frankfort with all its spring glory of green lawns and colorful flowers, the Pilgrims paused at the grave of Daniel Boone.

At noon the Kentucky Society entertained the Pilgrims at luncheon at the Southern Hotel. A delightful menu was served and the Kentucky Pilgrim and the two alternates were presented to the assemblage. Dr. Winona Stevens Jones, State Regent of Kentucky, made an address during the luncheon hour, bringing a stirring message on the subject "Citizenship in a Psychiatric Age."

Immediately following the luncheon, the

Pilgrims were taken to the New Capitol where an official guide conducted the party through the entire building. Mrs. Earle C. Clements, wife of the Governor of Kentucky, opened the Executive Mansion to them and personally received each with her chaperon.

Three years ago, the Kentucky Society voted a per capita assessment for the Good Citizenship Pilgrimage and last year the State Regent and the State Chairman decided to arrange for these young potential leaders in their communities to make an annual trip to the State Capitol and acquaint them with some of the high lights of Kentucky history and with government in their own state. The project has met with universal acclaim.

CLARA CLENDENIN DAVIS,  
*Press Relations Chairman.*

---

## FLORIDA

---

THE Florida Society held its 47th Annual State Conference on March 31st, April 1st and 2nd, 1949, at Belleview-Biltmore Hotel, Belleair, Florida, with the Clearwater chapter as hostess. Mrs. E. S. Barker, regent of Clearwater Chapter and Mrs. F. K. Woodring, general chairman, ably arranged for this fine Conference, the first to be held in Clearwater.

The State Board of Management convened at 10:30 a. m. on March 31st, followed by the informal opening session in the Starlight room of the Hotel at 2:30 p. m. Mrs. David M. Wright, of Bartow, State Regent, presided over every session in a most charming, dignified and efficient manner.

At the formal opening of conference at 7:30 Thursday evening, speeches of welcome were made by Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Frank D. Fulmer, followed by Mayor L. S. Ruder, Belleair, Mayor H. D. Sargeant of Clearwater and Donald E. Church, Hotel Manager. Each stressed the importance of the high ideals, the accomplishment of worthwhile objectives achieved by the D. A. R. Mr. James Whitehead of the public relations department, University of Tampa, was the guest speaker, who used as his subject, "A Patriotic Citizen."



Mrs. N. E. Smith, State Chairman, Florida's Good Citizenship Pilgrimage, arranged a colorful rainbow with the pot of gold at one end, holding the names of the pilgrims chosen from the schools throughout the State. Mrs. Wright drew the name of Peggy Monroe of Sarasota from the pot of gold, who received the gift of a \$100.00 Savings Bond.

During the business session on Friday, April 1st, reports were heard from State Officers and special committees. The credentials committee, headed by Mrs. Henry Kohl, reported the voting strength was 124, with alternates 238, and visitors 114, or a total in attendance 238, with 20 pages attending but not registered. Among the visitors were Ex-Librarian General, a National chairman, four National Vice-Chairmen, four Honorary State Regents of Florida, one Honorary State Regent of Illinois and the State Chaplain of Vermont. The State Regent stated that there were three major projects to consider during this Conference—funds for the New Building in Washington, plans for group meetings and the completion of the revision of the by-laws.

Following the morning session on Friday, a luncheon honoring State and National Chairmen was held in the main dining room. The afternoon session was taken up with reports of state Chairmen of National Committees.

The high light of the Friday evening gathering was the chapter regents' reports which were given in four groups, arranged according to the size of the chapter, there being forty-one in the state. Miss Helen

Warner was introduced as the organizing regent for Coconut Grove Chapter.

The regents' reports showed that Florida chapters were carrying on a splendid program of National projects and committee work. Four chapters reported completion of the building projects: Boca Ciega, Everglades, DeSoto and Biscayne. These chapters have met their \$6.00 per capita 100%. Jacksonville and Coral Gables reported 50% of quota sent to State Treasurer.

Social phases of the Conference included dinners given on Thursday evening to honor chapter regents and delegates, with Mrs. Glenn Allen in charge and Mrs. James F. Byers, past State Regent, was responsible for the arrangements of the State Officers' Club dinner. Spring flowers decorated the tables in the dining room and the D. A. R. distaff was outlined in deep blue on the white place cards. At noon on Friday, Mrs. Carl F. New, of Clearwater, presided at a luncheon honoring State and National Chairmen, and the Mary Custis Lee Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, entertaining the Daughters with a delightful tea at 4:30 p. m. Mrs. Roy J. Frierson, Curator General, was in charge of the dinner given on Friday evening honoring the State Regent, Mrs. Wright and State Officers. The Rev. Richard E. Coulter of Peace Memorial Presbyterian Church was the guest speaker.

And so, another page of the history of the Florida State Society was written with the adjournment of the 47th State Conference.

EDNA MERRICK,  
*State Historian.*



## PLEASURES

The sight of dawn brightening over the dew-pearled garden; the strains of a great symphony; the song of a nightingale in the darkness beneath the grave majesty of the stars; the smile on the face of a friend; the opening petals of a rose; the glory of the setting sun; all these, and thousands of such wonders come with the passing years and come not for a moment but forever.

The heart that truly sees and hears and loves these things will never lose them; they will all be drawn into one rich harmony, will remain absorbed and welded into the inner experience which makes true life.—GRENVILLE KLEISER.

# Chapters

**Skenandoah** (Oneida, N. Y.). At the annual meeting held at the home of Mrs.



SKENANDOAH CHAPTER'S COTTON DRESS PRIZE WINNERS—LEFT, MISS RAUSCHER, RIGHT, MISS WEIR.

John L. Robertson, Canastota, N. Y. May 9th, Mrs. J. Warner Hodges, presiding, Skenandoah Chapter had the pleasure of receiving more than the usual share of honors given by the National Society.

Mrs. Burt C. Evans, Chairman of the Girl Homemakers Committee presented the winners in the Girl Homemakers Cotton Dress Contest and awarded the prizes as follows: Miss Gloria Rauscher, Sherrill, N. Y., second prize; Miss Patricia Weir, Morrisville, N. Y., first prize and New York State Competition. Miss Weir's dress was judged in the National Contest in Washington and won third prize. The girls modeled their dresses and received money and Girl Homemaker's pins.

Skenandoah Chapter also won the New York State Prize in 1948.

It was announced that the Good Citizenship Pilgrim, Miss Zoe Mary Marshall, Munnsville, N. Y., sponsored by Skenandoah Chapter won the New York State \$100 Bond.

At the close of the meeting, the newly-elected officers were installed and Mrs. Eber O. Wood presiding as regent adjourned the meeting, after which a delightful social hour was enjoyed with the Canastota Daughters as hostesses.

MRS. J. WARNER HODGES,  
*Recording Secretary.*

**Fort Rensselaer** (Canajoharie, N. Y.). Fort Rensselaer Chapter entertained the Central New York Regents' Round Table Wednesday, May 11, at the Fort Rensselaer Club. One hundred seventy-five guests attended with eighteen of the twenty-two chapters comprising the group represented.

Following luncheon Mrs. Fred Voght, regent of the hostess chapter, welcomed the guests in the ballroom of the Fort, where the business session was held.

Mrs. James Grant Park, State Regent, presided during the meeting. She presented the following state officers and state chairmen who spoke briefly concerning their work: Mrs. Edward F. Madden, State Recording Secretary; Mrs. Ray L. Erb, State Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Richard V. Lewis, State Historian; Mrs. F. G. Schifferdecker, State Consulting Registrar; Mrs. Harry S. Osborne, State Librarian; Mrs. Edward Burke, Mrs. Clifford Martin, and Mrs. Charles Vedder, Directors; State chairmen included Mrs. Leslie Smith, American music; Mrs. George Buchanan, Americanism; Mrs. Bessie Miller, Approved Schools; Mrs. Frank Cuff, Press Relations; Mrs. Samuel Holt, Correct Use of the Flag; Mrs. Thurman Warren, Good Citizenship Pilgrimage; Mrs. W. T. Cassidy, Filing and Lending; Mrs. Emerson Bull, Genealogical Records; Mrs. Horace Getman, Girl Homemakers; Mrs. Otto Walchli, D. A. R. Magazine; Mrs. Clarence Dumm, Junior American Citizens; Mrs. Roscoe Hatch, Membership; Mrs. Ernest Perkins, National Defense; Mrs. Lyle Dunbar, District Press Relations; Mrs. Glen Sanders, Radio; Mrs. William Settlemayer, Motion Pictures; and Mrs. George Duffy, past State Regent, and past Vice-President General. Favors of miniature begonia plants were presented visiting officers and chairmen.

Skenandoah Chapter announced that Miss Patricia Weir of Morrisville received third prize in the National dress contest. Mrs. Charles Waters of Fort Rensselaer Chapter gave two readings. Group singing was led by Mrs. E. R. Hurlburt with Mrs. Harold Timmerman as piano accompanist.

MRS. LEONARD WHITNEY,  
*Press Relations Chairman.*

**Champlain** (Port Henry and Crown Point, N. Y.). On May 6, 1949, Champlain Chapter celebrated its fortieth anniversary with a beautiful spring luncheon in the Presbyterian Church parlors in Port Henry. Honor guests included the State Regent, Mrs. James Grant Park; Past Recording Secretary-General, Mrs. Stanley T. Manlove; and State President of the Children of the American Revolution, Mrs. Gilbert L. Van Auken. Other guests of the chapter were Mrs. Ernest Perkins, State Chairman of National Defense; Mrs. Thurman Warren, State Chairman of the Good Citizenship Pilgrimage; Mrs. Mortimer Y. Ferris, State Chairman of the Friendly Fund; Mrs. Horace G. Getman, State Chairman of Girl Homemakers; Mrs. Kenneth Maybe, State Registrar, C. A. R.; and Mrs. Isham of Burlington, Vermont. Chapter regents attending with members of their chapters were Mrs. Thomas B. Hanly, Saranac; Mrs. Harry S. Whipple, Jane McCrea; Mrs. Donald La Pointe, Ticonderoga; and Miss Ruth Duryee, Onda-Cambridge.

Each of the honored guests, wearing corsages of Talisman roses, gifts of Champlain Chapter, brought messages of inspiration and interest to the gathering. A children's band, playing toy instruments, featured a musical program.

The newest chapter baby, Courtney Abbot Miller, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. John S. Miller, Jr. of Crown Point, whose ancestor attended the inauguration of George Washington, was presented with a gift of a D. A. R. spoon.

Miss C. Eleanor Hall, historian, reviewed the history of Champlain Chapter. Mrs. Isham of Burlington, Vermont, recalled memories of her mother, Mrs. George E. Lamb of Port Henry, and of her efforts in organizing the chapter. Mrs. Lamb served as the first regent from 1909-1914 and presented the gavel which is in use by the chapter.

CHRISTIE W. EATON,  
*Publicity Chairman.*

**Jemima Cundict** (South Orange, N. J.). Homes of historic significance and mementoes of the people who lived in and influenced our past history are always of interest, especially to those concerned with influencing the trend of present day events.

As women deeply interested in the history of the country, and the state of New Jersey in particular, several members of Jemima Cundict Chapter made a pilgrimage through South Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Pennsbury Manor, the re-created home of William Penn, was first visited and was found to be beautifully restored and furnished. After a lunch at the Penns Manor Club we drove to Haddonfield and visited the Indian King Tavern, which dates from the Revolution. The rooms there are now furnished and used by several patriotic societies. Of greatest interest to the C.A.R. members of the group was the dungeon and the entrance to the tunnel, now blocked up, which was part of the underground railway during the war between the states, for Haddonfield was a Quaker town and did not hold with slavery. Next the custodian of the Haddonfield Historical Society told us the origin of the lovely and curious items on display. Passing through Mount Holly we saw the Burlington County Court House, built about 1796, which is considered one of the most beautiful examples of Georgian architecture in New Jersey.

In Burlington we stopped to inspect the Cooper-Lawrence homestead and the curios there. Then we visited St. Mary's Episcopal Church built in 1703, the oldest standing church in New Jersey, where Captain James Lawrence was christened, and the small old building which was the office of the West Jersey Proprietors who received the land from the King in the early seventeenth century and sold it to the first settlers. That organization is still in existence today.

At Bordentown we stopped to see the Clara Barton schoolhouse, the first successful free public school in the state, built in 1850. Next pause was Princeton. To get there we drove along the road which Washington's soldiers used on their way to the Battle of Princeton. A delicious dinner was enjoyed at the Nassau Tavern.

Among the members making the tour were: Mrs. R. L. Novak, regent; Mrs. P. Benedict Fuller and son Lawrence; Mr. Ronald Bishop; Mrs. Annetta Cornell Cree and daughter Cornelia; Mrs. Everett Wilson; Mrs. Robert Butterworth and Mrs. Lasell E. Marden.

MARGARET R. MARDEN,  
*Chairman of Publicity.*

**Log Cabin** (Fairfield, Iowa). Log Cabin Chapter celebrated its fortieth anniversary on Flag Day, June 14, 1949, with a co-operative noon dinner at the country home of the Vice-Regent, Mrs. Paul C. Shaffer, near Libertyville.

Flags furnished the center pieces for the small tables. A large bouquet of red roses, white daisies and blue delphiniums on an antique side table in the dining room, formed the background for the very impressive candlelight birthday and memorial service. In the center of the dining room table was the birthday cake, iced in white with Log Cabin Chapter written across the top and 1909-1949 across the bottom in red with blue decorations. Two four inch candles, one in blue for the birthday, the other white in honor of the deceased members of the chapter, were placed near the center of the cake. On both sides of the cake were flags in holders.

The Regent, Mrs. Charles Cummings, stood directly in front of the cake holding a large red lighted candle in her hand and gave a brief history of the chapter. An interesting note is the story of our gavel which was made from wood taken from the first court house of Jefferson County and presented to us by Mrs. J. Fred Clark in 1916. The one remaining charter member, Mrs. Andrew Cassel, stood at the right of the regent with a blue candle which she lit from the regent's candle and then lighted the birthday candle on the cake, after which the chaplain read the prayer for "Founders" from the D. A. R. Ritual. The Chaplain, Miss Iva Scheffel, then lit her white candle from that of the regent and lighted the memorial candle on the cake after which she read two poems from the ritual, "So Glad Are We" and "There Is No Death." Each member present had been given candles alternating in red, white and blue and formed a circle around the room in the order in which they had been admitted into the chapter. Our chapter member was again honored by lighting her candle first from that of the birthday candle on the cake, thus starting the chain as each person lighted hers from the one held by the former member and thus around the circle, the regent completing the chain. As each candle was lighted the member gave the name of her ancestor. The chaplain then read "The Heritage" from the Ritual and closed with the "Flag" Prayer.

Mrs. U. G. Dawson from the Sigourney Chapter and a past State Officer of Arizona, was the guest speaker and read several of her original poems. She also gave a report of Continental Congress which she had attended and told of her trip to Valley Forge.

Mrs. Roy Larson, one of the Junior members, gave a brief history of the flag and Mrs. T. H. Erickson, mother of the Jr. State Secretary of C. A. R., reported on the State C. A. R. Convention. The chaplain, Miss Iva Scheffel, is also Sr. President of James Lyon Society, C. A. R., and was the Organizing President.

ALICE G. CUMMINGS,  
*Regent.*

**Eschscholtzia** (Los Angeles, Calif.). Eschscholtzia Chapter celebrated its fifty-fifth birthday and the last meeting of the season on May 27th with a luncheon in the Philanthropy and Civics Clubhouse. As is the custom at the birthday luncheons, the chapter's past regents were guests of honor. The regent, Mrs. H. Kenyon Burch, presided and introduced the guests. First she presented Mrs. John Whittier Hodge, past State Regent and past 2nd Vice President General, who is always a special guest when Eschscholtzia Chapter celebrates and then the past regents of the chapter.

After a short business session the officers for the ensuing year were installed by the State Vice-Regent, Mrs. Edgar Atkinson Fuller, one of Eschscholtzia's own past officers.

The program followed with a colored picture presented and narrated by Avalon Metcalf "The Natchez Annual Garden Pilgrimage and Tour of the Gulf Coast."

For many years preceding the war it was the custom of Eschscholtzia chapter to present a silver saber to the honor student at the University of California in Los Angeles for meritorious record in R.O.T.C. The practice was resumed again this year, when, on June 2nd, Cadet Col. Lawrence E. Lindlow of Sioux City, Iowa, received a silver saber from the regent, Mrs. Burch. The ceremony took place on the parade ground of the University.

MISS GERTRUDE MILLER,  
*Press Chairman.*



**Kishacoquillas** (Lewistown, Pa.) observed its 28th anniversary at the home of Mrs. William Oles on February 18th.

The registrar gave the names of seven new members approved by the National Board on the first day of February. The chairman of the membership committee presented the name of one member to be reinstated and that of a candidate for membership. The chairman of the Good Citizenship Committee reported that the seven four-year high schools of Mifflin County had selected their "good citizen."

The chairman of the committee for the erection of Memorial Bell Tower at Valley Forge reported a contribution of \$10 from Taylor Reed for the placement of the name of his Revolutionary ancestor, Capt. Henry Taylor, upon the War Honor Roll.

Miss Margaretta Elder, the great-great-granddaughter of James Alexander, prepared and read an educational and interesting paper entitled "My Revolutionary Ancestor—James Alexander." The chapter voted to present this valuable paper to the Mifflin County Historical Society.

Mrs. Fred Snyder of Mifflinburg entertained with 18th century piano solos. Her welcome selections introduced the Daguerreotype program of the evening. Miss Dorothy Heck gave the recital of the poem, "Daguerreotypes," while Mrs. James McMeen portrayed the picture. Mrs. McMeen was seated at the foot of the open stairs, wearing a very old gown of black silk trimmed in lavender and old lace with a cameo at the throat, carrying a pomander on her wrist.

Mrs. C. W. Noble appeared in the wedding gown of her great grandmother, whose wedding day was April 18, 1834, in Lewistown. This beautiful hand-stitched dress was ornamented with a cameo and bracelet.

On display were old silhouettes and beautiful daguerreotypes some dating back to the seventeen hundreds as well as several Revolutionary War discharge papers.

In the dining room Misses Besse and Jeanne Adams, guests from the Gen. Thomas Mifflin Chapter, presided at the beautifully appointed table. Here the centerpiece was of pale pink flowers, baby blue ribbon and wide paper lace resembling a huge colonial bouquet. Miss Besse Adams wore an old-fashioned creation of black

lace with matching mantilla. In the soft glow of candlelight and the gleam of old silver it presented the appearance of a table of the daguerreotype period.

MRS. JAMES A. REED,  
*Regent.*

**Mary Griggs** (Artesia, N. Mex.). Mrs. Harry F. Aspinwall of Albuquerque, State Regent of New Mexico, was honor guest at a dinner at the Artesia Hotel dining room Monday evening, given by officers, members and out-of-town guests of the organization.

The organization meeting of the new chapter of the D.A.R. was held at the home of Mrs. D. M. Schneberg, with Mrs. Aspinwall presiding. The meeting opened with Scripture and prayer by Mrs. B. B. Wilson of Roswell, State Chaplain. The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was given, followed by the American's Creed and the "Star Spangled Banner" was sung.

The name Mary Griggs was chosen for the chapter.

The officers installed were: Mrs. Harold Kersey, regent; Mrs. Frances Collins, vice regent; Mrs. T. H. Donnelly, chaplain; Mrs. Hugh Kiddy, secretary; Mrs. D. M. Schneberg, treasurer; and Mrs. Jack Knorr, registrar.

Mrs. Kersey, the organizing regent, has been a member of the Society since 1942 and she was appointed by the National Board of Management last April 17 as the organizing regent.

Mrs. Aspinwall addressed the group, stressing the work of the National Committees and National Projects.

Refreshments were served by the hostesses, Mrs. Schneberg, Mrs. Collins, Mrs. Donnelly and Mrs. Kersey. Beautiful individual cakes were iced in white with the letters, "D.A.R." in red and blue.

Mrs. Schneberg's lovely home was a fitting setting for the occasion with her beautiful antiques and heirloom china. The rooms were decorated in a profusion of lovely spring flowers.

Present for the meeting were Mrs. Aspinwall, Mrs. J. F. Maddox, State Vice Regent; Mrs. B. B. Wilson, State Chaplain; Mrs. Burl Sears, State Treasurer; Mrs. W. P. Stanage, regent, Lew Wallace Chapter; Mrs. Richard Corn, regent; Miss Josephine

Parker, Thomas Jefferson Chapter regent; Mrs. J. W. Rhea, Mrs. John Kost and Miss Marie Louise Cauhope, Roswell, and Mrs. R. M. Thorne and Mrs. J. H. Prince, Carlsbad.

Charter members of the Mary Griggs chapter present were Mrs. Kersey, Mrs. Rex Wheatley, Mrs. Frances Collins, Mrs. D. M. Schneberg, Mrs. Hugh Kiddy, Mrs. J. R. Caudle, Mrs. Jack Knorr, Mrs. J. D. Josey, Mrs. T. H. Donnelly, Mrs. E. W. Potts, Mrs. E. C. Morgan, Mrs. B. H. Widmayer, Miss Theresa Vallejo, Miss Gladys Morgan, Miss Alma Sue Felix and Mrs. Mary White, who celebrated her 90th birthday February 26. Mrs. B. Vallejo and Mrs. S. W. Gilbert, former members, were present.

A coffee honoring Mrs. Aspinwall and Mrs. Stanage was held at the home of Mrs. Hugh Kiddy Tuesday morning, with Mrs. Jack Knorr assisting.

Many guests called throughout the morning.

CARRIELLA JAMESON,  
*Corresponding Secretary.*

**New Netherland** (Borough of Manhattan, N. Y.). The closing meeting of the season of this chapter was the annual June garden party given at the home of Mrs. W. B. Hambright in Bronxville, N. Y., Thursday, June 9th.

The guest speaker for the occasion was Mrs. Eleanor Gay Lee of New York City. Her subject was "Modern Art as a Revolutionary Tactic." As the guests arrived they were given crayons or water colors to try their luck at something original and

a prize was given for the best efforts put forth, judged by the artist, Mrs. Lee.

Mrs. Paul G. Clark, regent, called the meeting to order with a short prayer and salute to the flag. All business was dispensed with as this was our final and strictly social meeting. Delightful punch was served in the garden and refreshments in the house.

The New Netherland chapter has an active membership of about forty-five and has had a successful year with the annual bridge party in the Wanamaker Club Rooms which netted a nice amount for the Approved Schools work. Mrs. Hambright was chairman of the party and is Approved Schools chairman.

A bridge luncheon held during February at the Brooklyn home of Mrs. A. A. Schubart for the benefit of the chapter had splendid results and the entire proceeds went to the treasury.

Interesting programs were held throughout the year in the various homes with the showing of educational films and Advancement of American Music programs. The New Netherland Chapter accepted the gift of Mrs. Louise Weigester (founder of the New American School of Voice, New York City) with the voice scholarship for Miss Gertrude Merrill, youthful New York singer. Miss Merrill represented the chapter at the fifty-eighth Continental Congress with a delightful program.

Mrs. Sara Barnes, founder of this chapter, passed on last March in New York and a marker was placed on her grave the following April.

MRS. W. L. RHODES,  
*Recording Secretary.*

**Ralph Humphreys** (Jackson, Miss.). Ralph Humphreys Chapter has for many years had on its roster the name of Ellen Phelps Crump whose National number is 1,090. Mrs. Crump, who as a young girl was interested in family records, was attending school in Washington when the Society was organized and some of her relatives were among the founders. Ellen Phelps attended some of the first meetings but did not join until the following winter and so missed being a charter member by a few months. She was formally accepted for membership on February 2, 1892.



GARDEN PARTY OF NEW NETHERLAND CHAPTER

She was born July 21, 1873 in Louisville, Kentucky. In November of 1901 she married Robert Poe Crump, M.D., the ceremony taking place at Pantherburn Plantation in the Delta, the home of Capt. John Willis.

Mrs. Crump's home is at Nitta Yume, Miss., where for fifteen years she has been postmistress. She is vigorous, competent and charming, the guiding spirit of the small community where she has spent her adult life.

MRS. CHARLES A. NEAL,  
*Press Chairman.*

**Fort Chartres** (Sparta, Ill.). An unusually impressive event was celebrated May 6, 1949 by the Fort Chartres Chapter. The occasion of the celebration was the awarding of the Good Citizenship and the American History pins. The former was presented to Verna Lee Knigge and the latter to Elmer Gerlach, both seniors in the Sparta Township High School.

The program, given in the high school auditorium, was as follows: advance of the Colors with drum escort; invocation, the Rev. Robert Stewart; salute to the Flag; the National Anthem, the Sparta Township High School band; "America the Beautiful," senior boys' quartette; poem "Colors That Never Run," Charlene Downen; trumpet solo, "March of the Wooden Soldiers," Harriet McLaughlin. The band played the stirring Daughters of the American Revolution March preceding the introduction of Mrs. F. J. Friedli, State Regent, and Mrs. J. P. Carson, State Historian, by Mrs. C. W. Zerban, regent, Sparta Chapter. Mrs. Zerban also introduced Mrs. Elisabeth Leighty, vice-regent Fort Chartres Chapter, who presented to the high school a copy of Montague's "History of Randolph County" which she, in collaboration with her mother, Mrs. F. C. Pinkerton, had revised and indexed. Mrs. Zerban then presented the awards.

The Fort Chartres Chapter had been awarded a Washington elm for conservation planting, and at this time the tree was dedicated to the men and women of the Sparta Township High School who served in World War II. It was planted on the school campus adjacent to a large boulder bearing a bronze plaque with the names of 53 soldiers of the War of the



FORT CHARTRES CHAPTER DEDICATES ELM TREE TO SPARTA TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOL WORLD WAR II VETERANS

Revolution who are buried in Randolph County.

Preceding the events of the day, a luncheon in honor of the two State Officers, who were guests, was enjoyed at Hotel Bates.

EVA GREENSLET-HOOD,  
*Chapter Historian.*

**Alexander Stirling** (West Feliciana Parish, La.). Charming old Highland Plantation in West Feliciana Parish, the home of Mr. and Mrs. David I. Norwood, was the setting in mid-May for an old-fashioned "Country Social and Pantry Sale" for the benefit of our National Building Fund. Highland was built 150 years ago on a Spanish Land Grant by William Barrow, who was the great-grandfather of Mrs. Norwood, a chapter member. It is approached through a lovely avenue of live oaks, and still contains many of the original furnishings. The hand-carved wainscoting in the hall, the lovely detailed door and window trim, and the beautiful view of the rolling land attracted much attention from the large group attending the event.

Cakes, candies, and preserves, made from treasured family recipes, were offered for sale. A highlight of the afternoon was the presentation of an original Audubon bird from the Havell elephant edition, a hand-made bedspread, and a copy of Audubon's Wild Turkey Cock. Drawing the winning names were little Miss Laughlin Winkler and her brother, "Butch," children of our Recording Secretary, Mrs. J. A. Winkler, Jr.

Guests were received by Mrs. Norwood and Mrs. May Haralson Highfill, chapter

regent and general chairman of the event. The silver offering was received by Misses Sarah and Mamie Butler and Mrs. Camilla Leake Barrow. Giving able assistance were Mrs. Ashton Moss, finance chairman; Mrs. Joseph A. Winkler, Jr. and Mrs. William Lee Thompson, co-chairmen of refreshments; and Mrs. Ellason Barrow, assistant general chairman and chairman in charge of the pantry sale. Pouring during the afternoon were Mrs. W. Davis Folkes, Miss Oriana Pillet, Mrs. Winkler, and Mrs. James Leake Stirling.

The splendid publicity given by the local paper, the papers in Baton Rouge and *The Register*, a weekly magazine in Baton Rouge, which features social notes and items of general interest, enabled us to reach a large number of people. The affair was a financial success, as we raised sufficient funds to pay our quota for forty members and, in addition, we have some money in our treasury to start next year's work.

JOSIE LANDRY STIRLING,  
*Publicity Chairman for the Social.*

**Captain Israel Harris** (Granville, N. Y.) "Israel Harris Chapter was organized at the home of Mrs. G. W. Henry, Thursday afternoon, with the following charter members: Mrs. Delia Monroe, Mrs. Clara Bromley, Mrs. Jennie Hewitt, Mrs. Harriet Burtis, Mrs. Carrie Rogers, Mrs. Alvera Tenney, Mrs. Ophelia Jewett, Mrs. Dora Baker, Mrs. Frances Potter, Mrs. Myra Nelson, Mrs. Elizabeth Woodard, Mrs. Ruth Tobey, Mrs. Lucy Henry, Miss Marion Monroe, Miss Helen Henry. The officers are: regent, Mrs. Henry; vice regent, Mrs. Woodward; recording secretary, Mrs. Burtis; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Rogers; treasurer, Mrs. Monroe; historian, Mrs. Jewett; pianist, Mrs. Hewitt."—*The Granville Sentinel*, May 4, 1899.

To celebrate the golden anniversary of its organization, Captain Israel Harris Chapter held a reception and luncheon in the Baptist church Saturday, May 7, with 91 members and guests present including two charter members, Mrs. E. R. Norton (Burtis) and Mrs. F. W. Hewitt, and eight ex-regents.

Honor guests were Mrs. James G. Park, State Regent, Mrs. Thurman Warren, State

Chairman of Good Citizenship and Mrs. Guy Wood, National Vice Chairman of D. A. R. Manual for Citizenship, also regents and members from seven neighboring chapters. Among the last were the mother chapter, Heber Allen of Poultney, Vt., Mrs. Howard Wheeler, regent; Lake St. Catherine, Wells, Vt., Mrs. G. F. Kibling, regent and William McKinley of Middletown Springs, Vt., Mrs. Blanche Frost, regent. Others were Miss Ruth Duree, Ondawa-Cambridge; Mrs. Harry Whipple, Jane McCrea; Mrs. E. W. Abbott, regent and Mrs. Rachel W. Baker, ex-regent of Hoosac Walloomsac, Willard's Mountain.

The eleven tables were decorated with yellow and white candles and gold covered bowls of pansies. Favors were booklets in blue and gold. A beautiful birthday cake centered the speakers' table. Piano duets by Mrs. F. W. Hewitt and Mrs. L. A. Ayres were played while the cake was being cut and served.

New music books, an anniversary gift from the two charter members, were presented to the chapter. Two songs written by Mrs. Hewitt, "My Country" and "The D. A. R. Marching Song" were sung with Mrs. Ayres leading.

Brief histories of chapter activities during the past 50 years were given by the following ex-regents: Mrs. William Barnard, 1899-1910; Mrs. Walter Doll, 1910-1920; Miss Lulu Hull, 1920-1930; Mrs. L. A. Ayres, 1930-1940; Mrs. J. K. Courter, 1940-1949. At the close of each talk candles were lighted for the regents who had served during that period, yellow for the living and white for the deceased. The regent, Mrs. Lula Daniels, concluded the histories with this toast to the future, "May the Daughters of the American Revolution continue to hold high the torch of freedom. May it glow with ever increasing intensity throughout the coming years."

After a fine baritone horn solo and encore played by Raymond Smith, accompanied by Dorothy Thomas at the piano, the regent introduced the speakers of the afternoon.

Mrs. Park congratulated the chapter on its 50 years of active work and then addressed the assembly on the work of the National Society and what New York State chapters were doing to aid in the project of the Administration building at Washing-



ton. She also spoke briefly on the Memorial Bell Tower at Valley Forge.

Mrs. Warren gave an enlightening talk on the work her good citizenship committee is doing and urged members to try to interest more schools in it. She is also chairman of the New York state convention to be held at Lake Placid in October and pointed out the duties of the chapter as one of the hostesses at the convention.

Mrs. G. F. Wood gave a brief talk on the importance of the D. A. R. Manual and told of the letters of commendation she has received from organizations using them.

During the past 50 years 27 Revolutionary soldiers' graves have been marked by the chapter, a room has been furnished in the Old Ladies' Home at Greenwich, prizes and medals are given yearly for essays on historical topics and for good citizenship winners in the local High School. In connection with three other district chapters it maintains a scholarship at Tamassee. Besides these many other worthwhile projects have been carried out.

MRS. THOMAS J. KING,  
*Press Relations Chairman.*



### **Attention, Subscribers!**

The office will appreciate your help in keeping the mailing list correct. If you hear of any subscriber who is not receiving her magazine or one who is receiving two each month, please notify us, giving the full name and address of the subscriber. In the cases of those receiving two each month the address labels of both, or exact copies of them, will help us.

Please send us all changes of address at least one month early, giving the old address in full as well as the new one.

We hope you received your July issue in good shape. The new method of mailing is the one used by many other magazines with success and we hope it will succeed for us.

The Magazine Office,  
1720 D St., N.W.,  
Washington 6, D. C.

# Department of the Treasurer General

## D. A. R. Membership

STATE	Number of Chapters	Membership as of June 1, 1949		
		Chapter	At Large	Total
ALABAMA.....	52	2,203	23	2,226
ALASKA.....	1	23	2	25
ARIZONA.....	7	462	12	474
ARKANSAS.....	26	1,182	12	1,194
CALIFORNIA.....	105	5,827	199	6,026
CANAL ZONE.....	1	52		52
COLORADO.....	35	2,370	23	2,393
CONNECTICUT.....	56	5,117	26	5,143
DELAWARE.....	8	375	2	377
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.....	60	3,816	76	3,892
FLORIDA.....	41	3,169	66	3,235
GEORGIA.....	86	5,475	57	5,532
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.....	2	158	5	163
IDaho.....	10	465	3	468
ILLINOIS.....	115	8,671	92	8,763
INDIANA.....	90	6,384	53	6,437
IOWA.....	93	4,472	38	4,510
KANSAS.....	59	3,097	23	3,120
KENTUCKY.....	65	3,888	23	3,911
LOUISIANA.....	29	1,593	13	1,606
MAINE.....	38	2,144	18	2,162
MARYLAND.....	33	1,766	31	1,797
MASSACHUSETTS.....	107	6,023	61	6,084
MICHIGAN.....	62	4,632	37	4,669
MINNESOTA.....	46	2,100	23	2,123
MISSISSIPPI.....	34	2,059	50	2,109
MISSOURI.....	86	4,838	36	4,874
MONTANA.....	13	653	5	658
NEBRASKA.....	44	2,211	13	2,224
NEVADA.....	2	119	2	121
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	37	2,017	8	2,025
NEW JERSEY.....	84	5,319	77	5,396
NEW MEXICO.....	11	557	3	560
NEW YORK.....	176	14,682	284	14,966
NORTH CAROLINA.....	75	3,653	55	3,708
NORTH DAKOTA.....	10	295	3	298
OHIO.....	124	8,517	60	8,577
OKLAHOMA.....	37	1,976	9	1,985
OREGON.....	31	1,243	8	1,251
PENNSYLVANIA.....	132	12,312	119	12,431
PUERTO RICO.....	1	27		27
RHODE ISLAND.....	23	1,153	7	1,160
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	54	2,393	29	2,422
SOUTH DAKOTA.....	14	424	4	428
TENNESSEE.....	78	3,615	41	3,656
TEXAS.....	82	5,711	51	5,762
UTAH.....	3	192	3	195
VERMONT.....	31	1,477	3	1,480
VIRGINIA.....	84	4,576	64	4,640
WASHINGTON.....	37	1,898	24	1,922
WEST VIRGINIA.....	42	3,126	36	3,162
WISCONSIN.....	44	2,195	16	2,211
WYOMING.....	9	414	18	432
FOREIGN: CHINA.....	1	37		37
CUBA.....	1	66		66
ENGLAND.....	1	38		38
FRANCE.....	2	78		78
ITALY.....	1	27		27
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.....	1	33		33
AT LARGE.....			23	23
TOTAL.....	2,632	163,395	1,969	165,364

# Genealogical Department

KATIE-PRINCE WARD ESKER

Genealogical Editor

NOTE: All letters pertaining to this department should be addressed to the Genealogical Editor, Administration Building, 1720 D Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

## WILLS OF ORANGE COUNTY, NEW YORK

Contributed by members of Minisink Chapter, Goshen, N. Y.

We are indebted to Miss Elizabeth Horton and other members of Minisink Chapter for the following abstracts made from original wills filed in the courthouse at Goshen, N. Y., many of which are unrecorded. Where the will is recorded, this is indicated by book and page number.—Ed.

ARCHER, William (Residence not given.)

Dated: 9 March 1808

Probated: 20 April 1808

Recorded: Liber D, p. 103

Wife: Sally Archer

Children: John; Jefferson and Mary Archer (all minors)

Executors: Wife, Sally; John Smith; bro., John Archer

Witnesses: William Reynolds; Jonathan Archer; Jno. McKelvy

BARKLEY, James W., Yeoman of Montgomery, Orange County

Dated: 2 May 1799

Probated: 13 June 1799

Recorded: Liber B, p. 68

Wife: Mary Barkley

Children: Son, James (under age); daus., Sarah & Lurretie (Lurretia)

Brothers: Hugh, Joseph and William

Sisters: Jane and Mary

Executors: Trusty friends, Samuel Barkley, Abraham Caldwell & Peter Millsbaugh—"guardians of my children."

Witnesses: Peter Millsbaugh, John Ingraham, Samuel S. Barkley

BAYLES, Daniel, Florida, Goshen Precinct, Orange County

Dated: 2 March 1773

Legatee: Richard Bayles, the Elder—50 lbs. New York money—meadow lying in Florida adjoining farm where he now lives.

Nephews: John, Thomas & Joseph Bayles—5 sh. each; Daniel Bayles—3 lbs.

Nieces: Jane Holly, Ruhannan Patterson, Loraina Clark, Sarah Lewis—8 lbs each

Executors: Nephew, Richard Bayles & Dr. Nathaniel Elmer

Witnesses: Jona Wood, N. Finn & Amzi Lewis

NOTE: The above Daniel was brother of Richard Bayles of Florida, who md. Deborah Wood. In his will, written in New York City, 1762, the above 'nieces and nephews' were mentioned as his children. By 1793 Jane Holley had md. a Shoemaker and Loraina Clark had md. a Pooler, as mentioned the will of their brother, Richard Bails, Jr.—E. H.

BELL, Christopher, Orange Town, Orange County

Dated: 16 April 1785

Probated: 11 May 1796

Recorded: Liber A, p. 34

Daughter: Marriche, widow of Abel Scott—land where she now lives in Twp. and county aforesaid

Son: Hendrick Bell—lands in Orange County and in Twp. of Herrington, Bergen Co., N. J.

Granddau.: Anneche, wife of John Conklen, and dau. of my son Hendrick.

Executor: Son, Hendrick Bell

Witnesses: Abram Smith, Hendryk Hendrix, James Demarest

BLAUVELT, Abram, Haverstraw, Orange County

**Dated:** 28 February 1796  
**Probated:** 11 May 1796  
**Recorded:** Liber A, p. 353; also recorded in Rockland County.  
**Wife:** Mentioned; but not named.  
**Sons:** *Edward, John, Jacob, Abram & Aury Blauvelt*  
**Daughters:** *Lety* (oldest), and *Anny*  
**Executors:** Samuel Goutschies, Christean Goutschies & Halstead Coe  
**Witnesses:** John Parkenson, John Crum, Jacob Rose

**BLAUVELT, Johannes Jos.,** Town of Orange, Orange County

**Dated:** 6 September 1782  
**Probated:** 14 October 1789  
**Recorded:** Liber A, p. 78  
**Wife:** *Margaret Blauvelt*  
**Children:** Seven children—*Joseph*, oldest son; *Johannes, Cornelius; Catherine; Mary; Margaret; Vrontje*. To son *Johannes*—farm on East side of Hackensack River “occupied by my brother, *Abraham Blauvelt*.”  
**Executors:** Son, *Joseph Blauvelt* & son-in-law, *Resolvert Van Houten*  
**Witnesses:** Gerret Blauvelt, M. Hogenkamp, John Haring

**BROWN, Jemima**—Otherwise called “Jemima Dickey” of New Windsor, N. Y.

**Dated:** 16 July 1819  
**Probated:** 11 September 1823  
**Recorded:** Liber G, p. 124  
**Heirs:** Daniel Brown of New Windsor—“with whom I have lived for many years . . . all of estate until his death or until my youngest child arrives to the age of 21 years . . . from that period property to be given to my children—*Archalaus, Amzi, Fanny, James, Daniel, Morrison R., Catherine Ann and William Henry*.” Daughters, *Mary Bonter & Elizabeth Whitaker*—\$100 each.  
**Executors:** Friends and neighbors, Daniel Steward & Andrew N. Young.

**Witnesses:** Henry G. Wisner, David Buskirk, Robert C. Hunter

**NOTE:** A caveat against filing will was signed 26 July 1819 by James Banta and John Whitaker; but it was later probated. Original will not found with the caveat. Above is abstract of the recorded will.—E. H.

**BULL, Sarah, Widow**—of Orange County

**Dated:** 19 April 1802  
**Proved:** 29 November 1806  
**Sons:** *Peter Bull & John Bull*—“ring with initials R. E. given me by my husband on day of our marriage to be kept by my son, *Peter*, until his death, when it goes to my grandson, *Peter Mulliner Bull*, and his male heirs. If he leave no male heirs, ring to my grandson *John Mulliner Bull* and his male heirs in like manner. If he leaves no male heirs, ring to male heirs of my husband’s name to the latest generation.

**Daughters:** *Anna Fullerton, Catherine Coleman, Rachel Persen*

**Grandson:** *Thomas Bull*

**Granddau:** *Elizabeth Bull*

**Executors:** Charles Bull, Thomas Booth, David Hawkins

**Witnesses:** David Hawkins, Sarah Hawkins, Eliphas Kilbourn

**NOTE:** The above Sarah Bull was dau. of Peter & Ann Mulliner. She was b. 11 Aug. 1724; d. 4 Sept. 1806; md. Isaac Bull, b. 27 Nov. 1792; d. 11 Aug. 1794. He was son of William & Sarah (Wells) Bull, the original ancestors of the Bull family in Orange County, N. Y.—E. H.

**CALDWELL, John, Harmony Hill,** county Antrim, Ireland. Linen Merchant.

**Dated:** 16 May 1799  
**Probated:** 27 July 1804  
**Recorded:** Liber C, p. 168  
**Sons:** *Richard Caldwell*, in America; *John, Andrew & William Caldwell*

**Daughters:** *Florence*, wife of *John Parks* and grandson *James Parks; Mary, Catherine, Margaret and Elizabeth Caldwell*

**Executors:** Samuel Allen, Esq. of Allensbrook, co. Antrim; Thomas



Chambers, Merchant, City of Londonderry; bro-in-law, *John Calderwood*, Gentleman, of Ballymoney, co. Antrim; son-in-law, *John Parks*, atty at law, of Dublin—to sell property, pay debts—farm estate on lands of Ballenacreeke or Harmony Hill & Bleach works and corn mill, to be let to solvent tenant.

Witnesses: John & Robert Boyd; Robert Gamble.

NOTE: Thomas Chambers d. before probate; others exrs. renounced. John Caldwell named as Administrator, with will annexed.

CAMMOC (CAMMOK), John, Orange County

Dated: 8 January 1787

Probated: 28 January 1788

Recorded: Liber A., p. 15

Wife: *Mary Cammok*

Legatee: Elizabeth Smith (relationship not stated), dau. of John Smith of Warwick, Orange County—if she should die under 21 years of age or without heirs, her share to revert to John Smith.

Executors: Friend, John Smith, sole executor.

Witnesses: Amos Park, James Doyle, Robert Ludlow, Arch<sup>d</sup> Cassidy

CARPENTER, Daniel of Goshen, Orange County.

Dated: 8 January 1789

Probated: 9 May 1791

Recorded: Liber A, p. 142

Wife: *Susannah Carpenter*

Sons: Eldest son, *Daniel*; 2nd son, *John*; younger son, *Robert*

Daughters: *Elenor*; *Susannah*; *Sarah*; *Ruth*, the youngest.

Brother: *John Carpenter*—farm he now occupies, which I purchased at public auction of Hezekiah Howell, Esq., High Sheriff of Orange County. Also mentions hatters' tools and farm purchased from Jonathan Coony.

Executors: Wife, *Susannah*; brother, John Carpenter, son *Asa Smith*

Witnesses: John Connor, Theophilus Howell, Ruth Carpenter

NOTE: Daniel Carpenter d. 10 Mar. 1790, age 59 yrs., 5 mos.; md. *Susannah Thompson*, who d. 3 Mar. 1809, age 76 yrs., 24 da.

COLLONS, Joseph, Cornwall Precinct, Orange County

Dated: 8 January 1789

Probated: 17 January 1790

Recorded: Liber A, p. 88

Wife: *Abigail Dunning*

Children: After wife's death estate equally divided among children (not named). Grandson, *James*, under 21, son of dau. *Sarah*.

Executors: Wife, *Abigail*; *Jeremiah Clark*, Esq.; *Cornwell Sands*

Witnesses: Samuel Ketcham, Robert Waddell, Jacob VanDuzer

CONKLIN, Stephen, Yeoman. Town of Haverstraw

Dated: 14 April 1790

Probated: 18 May 1790

Recorded: Liber A, p. 97. Also recorded in Rockland County

Wife: *Anny Conklin*

Sons: *Samuel & Elias*, under 14 yrs. of age

Executors: Wife, *Anny*; *Jacob Tenike*; *Benjamin Coe*, Esq.

Witnesses: *Elias Gurnee*, *Gilbert Johnson*, *John J. Gurnee*

(To be continued in September Magazine)



# INDIANA AGENCY ROLLS

(Continued from last month)

On the list are names of Revolutionary soldiers who, at some time, drew their pensions in Indiana. For further explanation see July Magazine.

Act of June 7th, 1832

ABBOTT, John, Pvt. #26,748, May 12, 1834.

ABNEY, George, Pvt. #19,430, Sept. 6, 1833.

- ACRE, Philip, Pvt. #31,543, Nov. 1, 1838.
- ALCORN, George, Pvt. #26,520, Mar. 5, 1834; d. Dec. 27, 1833.
- ALEXANDER, John, Pvt. of Cav. #25,099, Nov. 23, 1833.
- ALEXANDER, Joseph, Pvt. #25,025, Nov. 12, 1833.
- ALLEY, Samuel, Pvt. #22,332, Oct. 26, 1833; d. Aug. 12, 1847.
- ALLISON, John, Pvt. #30,424, Feb. 23, 1836.
- AMBURN, Samuel, Pvt. #26,980, Aug. 2, 1834.
- ANGEL, Lawrence, Cav. & Inf. #19,429, Sept. 6, 1833. To Arkansas May —, 1834.
- ANDERSON, James, Pvt. #22,331, Oct. 26, 1833.
- APPLEGATE, Garrett, Pvt. #26,747, May 12, 1834; d. Aug. 21, 1837.
- APPLEGATE, Robert, Pvt. #31,122, Oct. 11, 1845. From Pittsburgh —.
- ARBUCKLE, Thomas, Pvt. #19,054, Aug. 1, 1833.
- ARMSTRONG, Alexander, Pvt. & Sgt. #3,100, Dec. 13, 1832.
- ARMSTRONG, Alexander, Pvt. #26,610, Apr. 7, 1834; d. May 27, 1834.
- ARMSTRONG, Isaac, Pvt. #13,828, June 26, 1833. From E. Tennessee June 28, 1837. To Indianapolis July 1, 1854.
- ARNOLD, Richard, Pvt. #33,010, Apr. 8, 1852.
- ASHBROOK, Thomas, Pvt. #26,541, Mar. 8, 1834.
- ASKER, Bartlette, Pvt. #13,534, May 16, 1833.
- AUSTIN, Philip, Pvt. #6,220, —.
- BABCOCK, Sherman, Pvt. #22,333, Oct. 26, 1832. To Wisconsin Oct. 25, 1832.
- BACK, John, Pvt. #29,963, June 15, 1835. From Kentucky Apr. 5, 1838.
- BACKENBAUGH, Leonard, Pvt. #22,126, Oct. 12, 1832. To Ohio Oct. 4, 1839.
- BAILEY, Alexander, Pvt. #25,432, Jan. 8, 1834.
- BAIRD, Thomas, Pvt. #13,913, July 15, 1833.
- BAKE, John, Pvt. #25,501, Feb. 27, 1834.
- BAKER, George, Pvt. #19,361, July 15, 1833.
- BAKER, John, Pvt. #25,100, Nov. 23, 1833; d. Oct. 7, 1835.
- BAKER, Nicholas, Pvt. #32,634, Feb. 27, 1849; d. Nov. 2, —.
- BALDWIN, William, Pvt. #13,597, May 29, 1833.
- BALL, James, Pvt. #25,579, Jan. 15, 1834.
- BANKS, William, Pvt. #22,345, Oct. 29, 1832; d. Sept. 5, 1839.
- BARNES, Elijah, Pvt. #7,748, Mar. 27, 1833. From Ohio Aug. 21, 1838.
- BARNES, James, Pvt. #5,137, Feb. 5, 1833. To E. Tennessee Nov. 7, 1838.
- BASSETT, William, Pvt. of Cav. #25,579, Feb. 4, 1834.
- BATEMAN, William, Pvt. of Cav. #25,382, Jan. 3, 1834.
- BATTON, Henry, Pvt. #26,665, Apr. 18, 1834.
- BAUMGARDNER, Daniel, Pvt. #25,479, Jan. 15, 1834.
- BEAN, Daniel, Pvt. #19,720, Aug. 24, 1833. From Ohio May 15, 1837. To Iowa Sept. 15, 1840.
- BEDWELL, Robert, Pvt. #13,853, June 29, 1833; d. Sept. 13, 1842.
- BEMIS, Levi, Pvt. #25,137, Nov. 29, 1833.
- BENTON, David, Pvt. #13,911, July 15, 1833.
- BIDDLECOMB, Richard, Pvt. #26,704, May 1, 1834.
- BIGELOW, Abijah, Pvt. & Sgt. #6,165, Feb. 25, 1833. From Connecticut Sept. 17, 1836.
- BISBEE, Charles, Pvt. #19,362, July 28, 1833.
- BISHOP, Benjamin, Pvt. #25,216, Dec. 11, 1833.
- BLACK, William, Pvt. #25,381, Jan. 3, 1834.
- BLEVINS, Daniel, Pvt. #26,885, June 26, 1834; From Kentucky Dec. 19, 1836; d. Sept. 5, 1839.
- BLEVINS, James, Pvt. #25,627, Feb. 14, 1834.
- BLISS, James, Pvt. #32,151, Feb. 7, 1844; d. Aug. 13, 1831.

- BOAS, Henry, Pvt. #4,957, Jan. 9, 1833.
- BOLIN, Thomas, Pvt. #22,170, Oct. 15, 1832.
- BOWEN, Charles, Pvt. #3,146, Dec. 15, 1832.
- BOWER, Andrew, Pvt. & Fifer. #13,598, May 29, 1833.
- BOWER, Benjamin, Pvt. #13,908, July 11, 1833; d. May 6, 1835.
- BOWMAN, William, Pvt. #13,907, July 11, 1833.
- BOYD, John, Pvt. #25,383, Jan. 3, 1834.
- BOYD, Samuel, Pvt. #13,910, July 15, 1833; d. Nov. 27, 1835.
- BOYER, John, Pvt. #19,359, July 28, 1833.
- BOYER, John, Pvt. & Lieut. #31,386, Apr. 11, 1838.
- BOYLLS, David, Pvt. #33,374, Nov. 27, 1856.
- BRADY, Joseph, Pvt. #29,576, Dec. 12, 1834.
- BRANEMAN, Christian, Pvt. #4,958, Jan. 29, 1833.
- BRENTON, James, Pvt. #19,360, July 28, 1833.
- BRENTON, John, Pvt. #3,308, Dec. 18, 1832.
- BRENTON, Robert, Pvt. #3,601, Dec. 28, 1832.
- BRENTON, William, Pvt. #3,603, Dec. 28, 1832.
- BRIANT, Zachariah, Pvt. #13,827, June 24, 1833.
- BRONSON, Phineas, Pvt. #33,194, May 28, 1833. From Pittsburgh Aug. 13, 1838; to Illinois Apr. 17, 1839.
- BROOKS, Henry, Pvt. #13,596, May 29, 1833. To Missouri Apr. 9, 1835.
- BROWN, Matthew, Pvt. #22,127, Oct. 12, 1822.
- BROWN, Patrick, Pvt. #13,914, July 15, 1833; d. Nov. 29, 1835.
- BRYAN, Philip, Pvt. #32,941, Oct. 31, 1851.
- BRYAN, Samuel, Pvt. #2,038, Nov. 15, 1832.
- BRYANT, James, Pvt. #26,611, Apr. 7, 1834.
- BRYANT, William I., Pvt. #26,908, July 12, 1833.
- BUCK, John, Pvt. #26,952, July 23, 1833.
- BUCKMAN, Benjamin, Pvt. #33,357, July 25, 1856.
- BULLOCK, William T., Pvt. #31,917, Feb. 17, 1842.
- BUNDY, Christopher, Pvt. #8,096, Mar. 13, 1833; d. Mar. 6, 1835.
- BURK, George, Pvt. #22,124, Oct. 10, 1822.
- BURK, John, Pvt. #13,915, July 15, 1833; d. Feb. 1, 1836.
- BURNETT, Joshua, Pvt. #31,145, June 26, 1837. To Illinois Jan. 11, 1840; d. Sept. 4, 1846.
- BURNETT, Zalmon, Pvt. & Sgt. #13,800, June 22, 1833.
- BURNHAM, Gurdin, Pvt. #26,386, June 4, 1834. From Illinois June 20, 1835.
- BURNSIDE, John, Pvt. #13,912, July 15, 1833.
- BUSHKIRK, John, Pvt. #26,927, July 16, 1833.
- BUSKIRK, Aaron, Pvt. #26,833, June 11, 1834.
- BYERLY, Michael, Pvt. #5,560, Feb. 1, 1833. From Jonesborough, Tenn. Dec. 14, 1837.
- CAIN, John, Pvt. #19,363, Aug. 28, 1833; d. Apr. 1, 1835.
- CALLOWAY, Micajah, Pvt. #5,093, Feb. 4, 1833.
- CAMPBELL, William, Pvt. #22,172, Oct. 15, 1833.
- CAMPBELL, William, Pvt. #25,101, Nov. 23, 1833; d. Apr. 21, 1837.
- CAMPBELL, William, Pvt. #25,140, Nov. 29, 1833. To Illinois May 1, 1839.
- CANNON, James, Pvt. #22,260, Oct. 18, 1833.
- CARBAH, Peter, Pvt. #9,467, Aug. 28, 1833.
- CARL, Elijah, Pvt. #13,175, May 24, 1833. From Ohio Oct. 1, 1836.
- CARLTON, Ambrose, Pvt. & Sgt. #22,346, Oct. 29, 1833; d. Dec. 23, 1832.
- CARNEY, John, Pvt. #5,092, Feb. 4, 1833.

CARR, James, Pvt. #25,138, Nov. 29, 1833.

CARR, Robert, Pvt. #4,864, Jan. 30, 1833; d. July 4, 1833.

CARSON, John, Pvt. #25,523, Jan. 21, 1834.

CARSON, Walker, Pvt. & Capt. #22,125, Oct. 11, 1833.

CARTER, William, Pvt. #26,862, June 17, 1834.

CASBOTT, Robert, Pvt. #568, Sept. 27, 1832. From Ohio Feb. 16, 1838; d. Apr. 9, 1840.

CASE, James, Pvt. #7,401, Apr. 9, 1833.

CASE, Isaiah, Pvt. #6,303, Feb. 28, 1833.

CASWELL, Samuel, Pvt. #13,801, June 22, 1833. To Kentucky May 25, 1840.

CATT, Philip, Pvt. #1,816, Nov. 12, 1832.

CAUCHRON, Joseph, Pvt. #27,627, Sept. 17, 1834.

CAULKINS, Joel, Pvt. #5,792, Feb. 15, 1833. From Albany, N. Y. Jan. 17, 1837; re-trfd. to N. Y. Mar. 18, 1843.

CHAMBERS, Alexander, Pvt. #22,011, Sept. 26, 1833.

CHAMBERS, Nathaniel, Pvt. #22,042, Oct. 2, 1833.

CHAMBERS, William, Pvt. #5,091, Feb. 4, 1833.

CHAMBLEY, John, Pvt. #22,261, Oct. 18, 1833.

CHANNEY, John, Pvt. #34,842, Aug. 13, 1839; d. Sept. 12, 1845.

CHAPIN, Samuel, Pvt. #19,364, Aug. 28, 1833.

CHARLEY, George, Pvt. #2,036, Nov. 15, 1832.

CHRISTIAN, Allen, Pvt. #25,139, Nov. 29, 1833.

CHYSMAN, Jacob, Pvt. #26,602, Apr. 3, 1834; d. June 19, 1837.

CLARK, John, Pvt. #19,366, Aug. 28, 1833; d. Apr. 14, 1846.

CLAYCOMB, Frederick, Pvt. #3,024, Dec. 12, 1832.

CLEMENT, Bernard, Pvt. of Cav. #32,150, June 5, 1844. Increased, Qtrm. Sgt. of Cav. Jan. 29, 1851; d. July 21, 1838.

CLENNY, William, Pvt. #31,728, Mar. 18, 1840.

COLLINS, Josiah, Pvt. #19,368, Aug. 28, 1833.

COLLINS, William, Pvt. #26,896, July 12, 1834.

COLWELL, John, Pvt. #13,894, July 11, 1833.

COLYAR, John, Pvt. & Sgt. #25,289, Dec. 20, 1833. To Missouri Mar. 23, 1843.

CONNER, John, Pvt. #26,633, Apr. 11, 1834.

CONNER, Philemon, Pvt. #7,271, Mar. 21, 1833; d. Aug. 10, 1835.

CONWAY, Richard, Pvt. #19,365, Aug. 28, 1833.

COOK, William, Cav. & Inf. #26,506, Feb. 28, 1834.

COOKSEY, Zachariah, Pvt. #13,515, May 13, 1833.

COONRODE, John, Pvt. #13,519, May 14, 1833.

COTTON, William, Pvt. #25,384, Jan. 3, 1834.

COUCH, John, Pvt. #27,636. (*No date for Cert. A notation reads, "See Jonesborough, Tennessee."*)

COWEN, David, Pvt. #28,699, May 16, 1834. From Albany, N. Y., Nov. 7, 1835.

COX, Isaac, Pvt. #25,524, Jan. 21, 1834.

COY, William, Pvt. #26,521, Mar. 5, 1834; d. July 10, 1832.

CRAMER, John, Pvt. #7,402, Apr. 9, 1833.

CRITTENDEN, Richard, Pvt. #13,746, June 13, 1833.

CROSE, Philip, Pvt. #26,760, May 23, 1834.

CROUTS, Michael, Pvt. #22,334, Oct. 26, 1833.

CULBERTSON, Josiah, Pvt. #13,916, July 15, 1833.

CULTON, Joseph, Pvt. #26,883, June 26, 1834. To Missouri, Apr. 7, 1846.

CUNNINGHAM, Richard, Pvt. #13,043, May 4, 1833. From Ohio, Jan. 18, 1838; re-trfd. to Ohio Sept. 6, 1847.

CURRY, Thomas, Pvt. #13,518, May 14, 1833.

CUTTS, William, Pvt. #31,226, Oct. 12, 1837; d. July 28, 1849.



DANNER, Daniel, Pvt. #25,284, Dec. 20, 1833.

DANIEL, Bickner, Pvt. #16,044, June 25, 1833. From N. C., July 8, 1839.

DANIEL, William, Pvt. #27,633, Sept. 23, 1834. From Kentucky, Aug. —, 1839.

DAVID, Henry, Pvt. #7,691, Apr. 13, 1833; d. July 20, 1844.

DAVIDSON, Isaac, Pvt. #7,403, Apr. 7, 1833.

DAVIS, Levi, Pvt. #32,980, Feb. 2, 1852; d. Mar. 8, 1847.

DAVIS, Lodowick, Pvt. #25,136, Nov. 29, 1833.

DAVIS, Philemon, Pvt. #26,528, Mar. 6, 1834.

DAVIS, William, Pvt. #25,354, Dec. 28, 1833. From Kentucky, Aug. —, 1834.

DEALL, Daniel, Pvt. #13,802, Apr. 22, 1833.

DEAN, John, Pvt. #5,236, Feb. 6, 1833.

DEAKIN, James, Pvt. #26,838, June 5, 1834; d. July 20, 1834.

DELAP, James, Pvt. #25,141, Nov. 29, 1833.

DENNY, Samuel, Pvt. #30,785, Aug. 5, 1836.

DEPRIEST, John, Pvt. #23,102, Nov. 23, 1833.

DEWITT, William, Pvt. #7,692, Apr. 13, 1833.

DICKERSON, Walter, Pvt. #1,247, Oct. 30, 1832. From Ohio, Nov. 11, 1837; d. Oct. —, 1855.

DISTZLER, Peter, Pvt. #3,599, Dec. 28, 1833; d. July 18, 1837.

DIXON, George, Pvt. #19,369, Aug. 23, 1833.

DIXON, Peter, Pvt. #29,702, Feb. 2, 1835.

DOGAN, Jeremiah, Drummer. #25,240, Dec. 14, 1833. From Kentucky, Aug. 12, 1839.

DONEGAN, John, Pvt. of Cav. #25,142, Nov. 29, 1833.

DOUGHERTY, William, Pvt. #13,895, July 11, 1833.

DOUGHERTY, William, Pvt. #26,634, Apr. 11, 1834.

DOWELL, George, Pvt. #31,480, July 12, 1838.

DOWER, Jacob, Pvt. #13,854, Apr. 29, 1833.

DOWERS, Conrad, Pvt. #13,917, July 15, 1833.

DUNCAN, George, Pvt. #22,335, Oct. 1833. From Kentucky, Apr. 10, 1840.

DUNCAN, Jesse, Pvt. #19,370, Aug. 28, 1833. To Virginia, Feb. 1836.

DUNKAN, Edward, Pvt. #7,384, Apr. 6, 1833. To Ohio, May 14, 1841.

DUNN, Aaron, Pvt. #22,173, Oct. 15, 1833.

EADS, Henry, Pvt. #25,596, Feb. 7, 1834.

EDLEMAN, Leonard, Pvt. #25,026, Nov. 12, 1833. To Kentucky, May 25, 1840.

EHLER, Michael, Pvt. #13,791, June 17, 1833.

ELLIOT, John, Pvt. & Sgt. #19,127, Aug. 2, 1833.

ELLIOTT, William, Ensign. #13,855, June 29, 1833.

ELLIS, Benjamin, Pvt. #3,359, Dec. 19, 1832; d. Oct. 4, 1834.

ELLIS, Robert, Pvt. #31,733, Apr. 4, 1840. From E. Tennessee, July 26, 1841.

ELLSBURY, Jacob, Pvt. #26,579, Mar. 22, 1834.

EMERY (or EMREY), George, Pvt. #33,389, Feb. 9, 1857.

EMMETT, William, Pvt. #29,566, Dec. 9, 1834.

EPHLAND, David, Pvt. #25,385, Jan. 3, 1834.

EPPERLY, George, Pvt. #25,217, Dec. 12, 1833.

ERWINS, David, Inf. & Cav. #26,705, May 1, 1834; d. Nov. 20, 1843.

EVANS, Andrew, Pvt. #22,262, Oct. 18, 1833.

EVENS, David, Pvt. #22,263, Oct. 18, 1833; d. Aug. 11, 1838.



CEMETERIES OF LAURENS COUNTY,  
SOUTH CAROLINA

Contributed by members of Sullivan-Dunklin Chapter, Ware Shoals, South Carolina.

DUNCAN CREEK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH  
CEMETERY

*Copied by Mrs. David George*

ALEXANDER FILLSON / born County Donegal, Ireland / Mch. 17, 1761 / died Nov. 1, 1841

BENJ<sup>N</sup> ADAIR / Died Sept. 3, 1823 / aged 71 yrs

JNO. CRAIG / S. C. Militia, Rev. War

W. CRAIG (*Illegible—very old.*)

WILLIAM H. CRAIG / Son of Samuel & Ruthe S. Craig / Born Jan. 6 1826 / Died May 21 1835

S & R S C . . . — 1835

NOTE: These initials on tomb which appears to be that of the parents of above child.

THOMAS CRAIG / Died Feb 8, 1873 / aged 84 yrs . . / His wife

ELIZABETH CRAIG / Died Feb 5 / 1851 aged 56

JOHN CRAIG E. R. / Died Oct 19 A D 1843 / in 50th yr. of his age

DR. JAMES CRAIG / Died Nov. 5 A. D. 1826 / aged 26 yrs. 8 mos.

WILLIAM CRAIG E. R. / Died Oct. 13 1824 / in 64th yr

JANE CRAIG / Consort of Wm. Craig, E. R. / Died July 1 1822 / in 54th yr.

WILLIAM CRAIG (D C) / Died Oct. 9, 1824 / in 64th yr.

SUSANNA CRAIG / Consort of William Craig D. C. / Died May 7 1834 aged 72

ELIZABETH B. FERGUSON / Consort of Charles Ferguson / Born Mch 18, 1793 / Md. Aug 1806 / Died May 23 1869

MARTHA JANE OWENS / Consort of R. S. Owens / & dau. of Charles & Elizabeth Ferguson / Born Nov. 8, 1825 / Died July 12, 1853 /

ROBERT OWENS / Died Jan. 1, 1848 / aged abt 56 years

THOMAS OWENS / Husband of Ailey Owens / Died July 10, 1828 in 39<sup>th</sup> yr.

THOMAS OWENS / Born Nov. 15 1822 / (*stone broken*)

T. D. LEAKE / Conf. Soldier / Born Jan. 4 1849 / Died June 21 1919 . . . His wife

LOU FINNEY / Born Aug 18, 1850 / Died Apr 25, 1899

ROSS D. LEAKE / Born Sept. 1, 1877 / Died Feb. 9, 1927

JOHN LUKE SR. / Born Mr. 14 1767 / Died Jan. 14 1848

JANE LUKE, SR. / Consort of John Luke Sr. / Born Dec 5 1789 / Died Nov 14 1844

LYDIA BEASLEY / Wife of B G Beasley / & dau. of Thos. & Ailey Owens / Born Nov 28 1818 / Died June 12 1845

LEONARD BEASLEY / Va. Militia, Revo. War

ELIZABETH LONG / Wife of Robt. Long / Died Sept. 4, 1823 / Aged 67 Yrs.

MARY LONG / Dau. of Robt. & Elizabeth Long / Died July 20 1817 / Aged 28 yrs.

ROBERT LONG / Died Jan 20 1840 / Aged 80 Yrs.

MARTHA LONG / Dau. of Robt. & Elizb<sup>th</sup> Long / Died 29 Oct 1825 /

SARAH E. / Wife of JOHN L. GLAS-GOW / Born Sept 17 1824 / Died Oct 18 1858

ELEANOR COPELAND / Dau of Samuel Copeland / & gr. dau. of Wm. & Jane Craig E R / Died Oct 12 1825 / Aged 21

MARGARET COPELAND / Consort of John Copeland Sr. / Died Feb. 27, 1844 / Aged abt 86 yrs.

JOHN COPELAND SR / Sept A D 1826 / aged abt. 78 yrs.

ELIZABETH DUCKETT / Died Sept 3 1822 / Aged 21

MR. ISAAC UNDERWOOD / Died 19 Aug. 1819 / aged 37 yrs. 5 mos. 3 das. . . . / Near this marble lies the body of his mother  
MRS SARAH UNDERWOOD

JOHN BELL / Born Jan 26 1793 / Died Oct 14 1827

MARTHA MCCONATHY / Consort of JOHN BELL / Born Dec 5 1793 / Died Oct 16 1829

THOMAS MURDOUGH / Died Aug. 15 1809  
/ Aged 81 Yrs

THOMAS MCCRARY / S. C. Troops . . .  
Revo. War

WILLIAM PHILSON / Born Nov 12 1791 /  
Died May 21 1871

AGNES PHILSON / Wife of Wm. Philson /  
Died July 7 1868 / Born June 29 1800

DR. GEORGE ROSS / Died Nov 13 1825 /  
Aged 46 yrs. 11 mos. 22 das.

JOHN WILKERSON / Born Aug 18 1784 /  
Died Feb 15 1809

PARIDON DANIEL KERN / Died 21 June  
1826 / Aged 28 yrs—6 mos

JOHN FREDERICK KERN / Born Ham-  
burgh, Germany / Sept 6 1758 / Died Nov  
5 1830

ELIZABETH KERN / Relict of John F Kern  
Senr. / Born London, England 19 Aug  
1766 / Died 14 Feb 1834

ALFRED ANTHONY KERN / Born Jan 20  
1808 / Died June 28 1840

NOTE: Several names are followed by initials,  
"E. R." This probably means that these men  
were Ruling Elders in the church.—Ed.

(Conclusion of cemetery.)



# MARRIAGE BONDS OF MASON COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Contributed by Mrs. William W. Weis,  
Limestone Chapter, Maysville, Kentucky.

(Continued from July Magazine.)

KEY: B—Bondsman; C—Consent; F—  
Father; M—Mother; W—Witness(s).

CADY, Charles G. 21 Nov. 1848  
Mary Ann Duncan John W. Duncan—  
md. 21 Nov. by B & F  
John Young

CADY, Jarvis G. 23 Nov. 1854  
Mary L. Mitchell Thomas A. Ross—W  
md. 23 Nov. by Hiram T. Pearce  
J. W. Warder —W

CAHILL, Daniel 6 May 1859  
Bridget Shea James Murphy—W  
md. by J. N. Ellen Knoe—W  
Brogard

CAIN, Patrick 14 Apr. 1850  
Mary McCauley Thos. McCauley—B

CALDWELL, Robt. A. 17 Apr. 1838  
Marty Thomas Stephen Morgan—B  
Isaac Thomas—F Sarah Thomas—M

CALHOUN, John M.  
Celestine Clause

CALHOUN, Samuel  
Caroline Evans

CALL, Morris

CALLEN, William  
Angeline M.  
Latham  
md. by Geo. W.  
Smiley

CALVERT, Basil 27 Jan. 1851  
Mary E. Walling- Jos. Thornton  
ford Wallingford—B  
md. 30 Jan.

CALVERT, Charles G. 2 June 1855  
Lucy Ann White md. 6 June at Mrs.  
White's in Sardin

CALVERT, James 4 July 1848  
Mary Maria Lloyd Enoch Lloyd—B

CALVERT, Jasper N. 27 Dec. 1859  
(24 yrs. old) Alex Enocks, Wm  
Osa S. Williamson Bramel—W  
(age 18 yrs.) md. 29 Dec. at  
Maien William-  
son's

CALVERT, Maximil- 12 May 1860  
lian C. Joll Woodward—W  
Margaret Poe Geo. W. Kabler—W  
md. 15 May at  
Alford Poe's

CALVERT, Spencer 23 Nov. 1842  
Nancy Constance James Parry—B

CALVERT, Thos. 9 Oct. 1838  
Eliza Hord Mansfield Calvert  
—W

CALVERT, Thomas 6 May 1851  
Mary F. Evans Keith Berry—B  
md. 8 May

CALVERT, Thomas R. 9 Feb. 1857  
Judith Ann Rob- Henry L. Davis—W  
inson md. at Mrs. F. H. Taylor—W  
Lucretia Robin- John Pelham—W  
son's

CALVERT, Walter 8 Dec. 1834.  
Pamela Calvert James Peed—B

CALVERT, Wm. T. 12 Apr. 1852  
Virginia Gorsuch Alex'r True—B

CALVERT, Wil- 12 Mar. 1860  
liam T. Stephen L. Grant  
Louisa White —W  
md. 13 Mar. B. F. Preston—W

CAMPBELL, Arthur Emeline McGuire md. 30 June by John T. Brooks	30 June 1848 Hanley Webb—B	CARPENTER, John R. Elizabeth Hopper md. 19 Dec. by A. Broadus	18 Dec. 1848 Thomas P. Hopper —B
CAMPBELL, Benj. F. Jane Verdon md. 16 May by Wm. E. Sedden	13 May 1857 Samuel W. Owens, Stephen Morgan & R. A. Cochran —W	CARR, Robert Sarah Killpatrick	15 Feb. 1837 William Henry—B
CAMPBELL, Edward Ann Cracraft	3 July 1843 Harrison Cracraft —B; W. Ritchie—W	CARR, Thomas b. Ohio, age 48 Nancy Newdigate b. Mason Co., Ky. age 36	5 Apr. 1852 John Newdigate—B
CAMPBELL, Geo. F. Nancy Cracraft md. by T. H. Van- meter, M.E. Ch.	24 Oct. 1854 Jas. Gibbs—W Samuel Staley—W	CARRELL, Daniel Mary Howe md. by J. N. Broardd	3 Aug. 1859 Wm. Bracken—W Bridget Larkin—W
CAMPBELL, Geo. W. Patsey Sennett	16 Oct. 1841 George Sennett—B	CARRELL, Dempsey, Calista Ann Bland md. 8 Apr.	8 Apr. 1847 A. A. Wadsworth— B
CAMPBELL, James Nancy Reed md. 14 Aug. by Geo. Marshall, Baptist	9 Aug. 1851 James McCutcheon —B	CARY, James L. Margaret Newman	28 Dec. 1844 Wm. A. Coats—B Thomas Newman— C
CAMPBELL, Jesse Hannah Adams	3 May 1841 Jesse Reed—B	CASE, William Nelson Martha N. Garri- son	27 Mar. 1852 Larkin-Tucker—B
CAMPBELL, John C. Irvilla Columer	8 Nov. 1841 John Morgan—B Mary Columer—M	CASEBOLT, Thomas Elizabeth Morgan	29 Nov. 1848 Julius C. Degman— B Richard Morgan—B
CAMPBELL, Seth Judith E. King	19 May 1836 Joseph M. King—B	CASH, John Rebecca Fyffe	25 Apr. 1837 Wm. L. Rush—B
CAMPBELL, Wm. A. Keziah Jefferson	2 June 1847 Jacob Y. H. Jackson —B	CASSAN, Michael Lucy Quinn md. by John Joyce	1 Sept. 1849 Thomas K. Berry— B
CAMPBELL, Wm. H. Rebecca Bur- goyne	30 Apr. 1852 John J. Jackson—B md. by G. W. Merritt	CASTOE, Abijah Nancy Powers	13 Aug. 1835 Francis T. Hord—B
CAMPBELL, Wm. V. Elizabeth Lock- ridge md. by Jas. L. Chalfant	13 June 1849 George W. Davis—B	CAYWOOD, Alexander Sarah Weaver	14 Jan. 1845 David Weaver—B
CANNAN, James Mary Mackey md. by John Joyce	9 Oct. 1851 John Flanigan—B	CAYWOOD, Geo. M. Sarah Vaughn Power md. at Wm. V. Bratton's (her father)	29 Aug. 1860 Wm. Hull & James Wallingford—W
CANE, Bartley Mary Cahill	1 May 1854 J. F. McSweeney & Margaret Kaher —W	CAYWOOD, Mason Mary Roff	12 Aug. 1839 James Roff—B Sarah Roff—M
CARNAHAN, William Elizabeth Hunt Wm. Hunt—W	8 Nov. 1837 John Rider—B Thomas Hunt—F	CHAMBERLAIN, Aquilla Bethsheba Weir	11 Jan. 1840 James Weir—B



- CHAMBERLAIN, James Mary Brooks 17 Dec. 1846 Nelson Clift—B
- CHAMBERLAIN, John Sally Ann Chamberlain 16 Sept. 1835 Nelson Clift—B
- CHAMBERLAIN, Wm. Sarah Ann Clift 30 July 1834 Nelson Clift—B
- CHAMBERLAIN, Wm. L. Sarah Ann Bennett md. at John Bennett's 26 Nov. 1856 David Richetts—W Susan Ricketts—W Henry Chamberlain —
- CHAMBERS, Francis S. Franes Marshall 18 July 1838 Chas. A. Marshall—B
- CHAMBERS, Francis T. Elizabeth A. Durrett 18 Dec. 1843 H. Taylor—B
- CHAMBERS, John, Jr. Nancy Hiles Christian Hiles of Dover, Ky—F 29 Nov. 1837 John W. Henry—B Nich's Shane—W
- CHAMBERS, Joseph Sprigg Martha Ann Phillips 5 Feb. 1834 Harrison Taylor—B Wm. B. Phillips—F
- CHANDLER, Edward M. Lucinda Bayless 17 Mar. 1851 Lorenzo D. Carty—B
- CHANDLER, James Mary Brittain md. 1 Nov. 29 Oct. 1849 Andrew T. Brittain—B
- CHANDLER, James L. Zerelda Bennett 21 Oct. 1850 Titus Bennett—B
- CHANDLER, John C. Sally Ann Mong 28 Jan. 1846 Phillip Miley—B
- CHANDLER, Nathaniel Amanda Rigdon md. 3 Apr. 3 Apr. 1851 David Rigdon—B
- CHANDLER, Stephen Harriet Calvert 9 June 1845 Abner Hord—B
- CHANDLER, Thos. B. Mary S. Bennett md. 22 Dec. at John Bennett's 21 Dec. 1857 J. R. Wilson F. C. Chamberlain—W
- CHANDLER, Titus B. Mary Ann Winder Harriet Winder—M 2 Oct. 1843 Thomas I. Howard—B
- CHANDLER, Walter M. Nancy C. Williams md. at her mother's by H. Ray, Bapt. Min. 31 May 1859 F. M. Weedon, Abner Boling, Chas. Sheppard—W
- CHANDLER, Walter S. Julia Dodson 2 Sept. 1851 Charles Dodson—B
- CHANDLER, Wm. H. Sarah Williams 15 Apr. 1839 John T. Johnson—B
- CHANDLER, Wm. M. Salina Ellen Sanders Thomas Sanders —F 2 Sept. 1850 Wm. H. Stubblefield —B W. P. Sanders, W. R. Robb—W
- CHANSOR, Isaac Martha Berry 23 Oct. 1845 Samuel P. Allen—B Joanna Berry—M
- CHANSOR, Robt. G. Mary E. Janes 16 Apr. 1849 Nathan Janes—B
- CHENOWITH, John L. Julia S. Leach m. at Christian Shultz' 14 Dec. 1853 A. M. January, Dr. John Shackelford, Wm. & Nat Poyntz—W
- CHILDS, Simon N. Margaret E. Rudy md. by J. H. Havens 21 Feb. 1856 David Clark, Jr.—W C. Rudy—f
- CHILES, John L. Amanda Patton 19 Feb. 1855 md. 20 Feb. at John Patton's
- CHINN, Francis D. Sarah Dougherty John McNeal—W 24 Feb. 1842 Henry W. Dougherty—B
- CHINN, Rawleigh D. Mary Linthicum 24 Oct. 1844 Slingsby Linthicum —B
- CHINN, Rawleigh D. Mary Ann Chandler md. 2 Mar. 28 Feb. 1852 Alex K. Marshall—B
- CHINN, Rawleigh D. Mary Ann Larew md. by J. W. Warder 3 July 1854 B. C. Larew & Mrs. Elizabeth Dobyns —W
- CHINN, Thomas Savilla Coryell 12 Oct. 1842 Joseph Coryell—B
- CHINN, Thomas Sarah Coryell 30 Sept. 1844 Joseph Coryell—B

- CHISHAM, Thos. J. 2 Dec. 1839  
Catherine Lilletton  
Eliza Lilletton—M
- CLAIRE, Hugh 9 Oct. 1852  
Ann Sexton  
md. 10 Oct.  
Thomas Higgins—W
- CLANCY, Timothy 26 Jan. 1853  
Jane Green  
md. by John F.  
McSweeney  
Thos. Griffin—W
- CLARE, Michael 22 Jan. 1854  
Mary Mohan  
md. by J. F. Mc-  
Sweeney  
Bridget Clare—W
- CLARIDGE, James 21 July 1853  
Isabella Harrison  
md. by A. A.  
Simeson, M. G.  
Wm. E. Porter—W  
Sarah E. Porter  
—W
- CLARK, D. W. 19 June 1854  
Malinda E. Wat-  
son  
md. at Geo. Wat-  
son's  
Geo. Watson—W  
Eliza Watson—W
- CLARK, Daniel D. W. 26 Sept. 1836  
Emeline C. Bryan  
Wm. D. Coryell—B
- CLARK, John Roy 31 Mar. 1856  
Mary Ellen  
Allison  
md. at Chas.  
Bland's  
Joseph Middleton—W  
Allen Grover—W
- CLARK, John 9 Apr. 1859  
Winnie Kinney  
md. by J. N. Bro-  
gard  
John Kinney—W  
Mary McTigue—W
- CLARK, Levin M. 6 Sept. 1854  
Diana Shea  
md. by R. C.  
Grundy  
Jas. Brewington—W  
Elijah McPhister—W
- CLARKE, Armstead 20 Nov. 1848  
Susan Murphy  
Simon Mulliken—B
- CLARKE, Charles 16 June 1836  
Eliza Hord  
Abner Hord—B
- CLARKE, James A. 3 Feb. 1845  
Sarah Willett  
Benj. Willett—B
- CLARKE, James A. 1 July 1849  
Martha E. Willett  
F. M. Weedon—B  
Benj. Willett—F
- CLARKE, Jas. M. 14 Nov. 1838  
Jane Lynn  
James Lynn—B
- CLARKE, John 2 Apr. 1860  
Nancy Fitzgerald  
md. by Jas. P.  
Hendrick, M. G.  
Abner Hord—W  
A. Logan—W
- CLARKE, John R. 11 Oct. 1847  
Mary G. Hord  
Oliver P. Clarke—B  
Francis T. Hord—F
- CLARKE, Lawson 15 Jan. 1839  
Elizabeth Pierce  
Benj. Pierce—B
- CLARKE, Leonidas 15 June 1846  
Judith Ann Reed  
John M. Reed—B
- CLARKE, Leroy 21 Jan. 1839  
Adelia Hord  
Cornelius Drake  
—C (Guard'n of  
Adelia)  
Ely D. Anderson—B
- CLARKE, Oliver P. 8 Dec. 1846  
Virginia C.  
Thompson  
James Thompson—B
- CLARKE, Oliver P. 12 Sept. 1848  
Amanda J. Rich-  
ardson  
Harrison Richard-  
son—B  
md. 14 Sept. at H.  
G. Richardson's
- CLARKE, Richard C. 29 Apr. 1840  
Eleanor Harris  
Jane Clarke—M  
Thos. C. Harris—B  
Thos. H. Nelson—W  
(Consent to son's  
marriage)
- CLARKE, Walter 28 June 1837  
Mary Calvert  
Basil Calvert—B
- CLARKE, William 26 Sept. 1855  
Mary E. Conwell  
md. 27 Sept.  
Ezra Whitaker—W  
Lewis Collins—W
- CLARKE, William P. 15 Oct. 1842  
Elizabeth Jane  
Hickman  
Elias Hickman—B
- CLARY, Joshua 14 Mar. 1842  
Eliza Ann Prather  
William R. Wells—B
- CLASBERRY, James L. 15 July 1848  
Susan F. Pearce  
md. 19 July  
Garrett Applegate—B
- CLASPILL, Joseph 24 Sept. 1852  
Alice Ann  
Upsham  
John & Margaret  
Cruey—W  
md. by Geo. W.  
Harding at her  
house
- CLAUSE, George 26 Nov. 1849  
Elizabeth White  
William White—B
- CLAYBROOK, Edw. 10 Mar. 1838  
Misniah Anderson  
Thos. Lewis—B
- CLAYBROOK, Peter A. 29 Sept. 1838  
Elizabeth Grant  
Anthony Kilgore—B  
Elizabeth Grant—M

- CLAYBROOKE, Geo. 16 Oct. 1837  
Mary Frances  
Holton Miles Wilson—B  
E. W. Holton—C
- CLAYBROOKE, 8 Oct. 1834  
James B. Peyton A. Key—B  
Rebecca Leonard
- CLAYBROOKE, 12 June 1837  
Peter A. Notley L. Proctor—  
Elizabeth Lurty B
- CLEANEY, Robert 3 Apr. 1853  
Catherine Leonard John Hallenan, Mrs.  
md. by John F. Julia Cleaney—W  
McSweeney
- CLEASE, Patrick 11 May 1851  
Elizabeth Higgins Wm. A. Loyd—B  
md. 11 May
- CLIFT, Alfred 4 Mar. 1852  
Mrs. Louisa Jane John M. Wilson—B  
Young (wid. age md. 4 Mar  
23)
- CLIFT, Benjamin 18 May 1844  
Catherine Biggers Garland Biggers—  
B
- CLIFT, Benjamin F. 19 Dec. 1855  
Columbia O. Geo. Myall—W  
Berry  
md. at E. Berry's
- CLIFT, Franklin 16 Jan. 1851  
Ann G. Clift Wm. L. Parker—B
- CLIFT, Lawson 19 Oct. 1847  
Jane Peed Wyatt Clift—B
- CLIFT, Silas A. 3 Apr. 1843  
Mary Ellen Dye David Dye—B
- CLIFT, Wyatt 29 Nov. 1841  
Frances Ann Clift Newton Clift—B
- CLIFT, William 14 June 1841  
Frances Richardson Hensley Clift—B
- CLIFT, William S. 13 June 1842  
Emily Summers Michael Summers—  
B
- CLIPP, John 22 July 1850  
Eve Roth Lawrence Behl—B
- CLUXTON, Green- 18 Nov. 1846  
berry G. John Wilson—B  
Jane Wilson
- COALE, Joseph A. 7 July 1852  
Elizabeth Jane Franklin Poage—B  
Poage
- COATES, Wm. A. 13 Mar. 1845  
Elvira Payton Alex Cunningham—  
md. by R. Hold- B  
ing
- COBB, Francis 31 May 1837  
Ellen Deatley Henry Deatley—B
- COBB, William 15 Jan. 1848  
Catherine Baker Isaac Stickley—B  
Stickley
- COBB, William 26 Jan. 1850  
Louisa E. Haslam James Stickley—B
- COBURN, George W. 7 Feb. 1849  
Susan P. Collins Geo. W. Blatterman  
—B
- COBURN, John A. 25 Sept. 1837  
Elizabeth Wood Benj. W. Wood—B
- COBURN, Wm. S. 11 Apr. 1840  
Mary B. Goddard Jos. F. Broderick—  
B
- COCHRAN, John E. 12 Nov. 1850  
Ella Dewees Sam'l B. Poyntz—B
- COCHRAN, Robert A. 17 May 1853  
Harriet F. Wm. Hodge, and  
January others—W  
md. by R. C.  
Grundy
- COFFE, John 18 Oct. 1851  
Mary Long John Callahan—B  
md. 19 Oct.
- COGHLIN, Michael 2 Feb. 1853  
Honor Philbin Henry Archbold—  
md. by John F. W  
McSweeney Sarah Philbin—W
- COGHLIN, Thomas 15 Oct. 1853  
Mary Pickett Maurice Coghlin—  
md. by John F. W  
McSweeney Mrs. Julia Coghlin  
—W
- COLBURN, Francis 4 Oct. 1849  
Eliza Beasley David Ball—B  
md. by W. W.  
Gardner
- COLBURN, John D. 26 May 1849  
Elizabeth Cath- Edward S. Bullock  
erine Bullock —B
- COLE, James V. 9 Mar. 1842  
Mary A. Young Leroy P. Parker—B  
(over 21)
- COLE, William T. 28 Oct. 1856  
Ann Eliza Cra- John Blank—W  
craft Thos. Cracraft—W  
md. by Hiram  
Baker
- COLEMAN, Thomas 7 May 1854  
—nora Mack John Cronin—W  
md. by John F. Honora O'Con-  
McSweeney nell—W

COLEY, Patrick Mary Ford md. by John F. McSweeney	5 Nov. 1853 Thos. Collins—W Catherine Ford—W	COLLINS, Thompson Susan Willoughby	15 May 1850 Elijah Willoughby —B
COLL, Morris Elizabeth McConigle	13 Aug. 1838 David Walker—B	COLLINS, William Frances Ann Stribling	18 Mar. 1856 md. at home of Wm. Collins, Sr. by T. F. Vanmeter
COLLEY, Fountain Mary Whittington	18 Sept. 1838 Francis Wormcastle —B	COLLIS, Thomas Harriet Emily Dickens	14 Aug. 1845 William Kennan—B
COLLEY, James A. Martha J. Bently	6 Oct. 1851 Samuel W. Owens —B	COLSON, George Sarah Jackson	10 June 1839 John O. Powling— B
COLIER, William F. Lucinda Hickman	30 Jan. 1837 Wm. Hickman—B	COLUMBUS, Andrew Nancy Paul	9 June 1834 Isaac McGraw—B Walker Reid, Jr.— W
COLLIDGE, Aaron (b. Lancaster- shire, England, age 32) Eliza Ann Thomp- son (b. Mason Co., Ky., age 30 yrs.)	30 Nov. 1857 m. at Mrs. Eliza Thompson, 2 Dec. by Rev. W. H. Black	COLVIN, William Martha Ann Crowell md. by J. W. Warder	5 May 1852 George W. Orr—B
COLLINS, Ambrose Mary Collins	23 Nov. 1841 William Collins—B	COMAR, Patrick Catherine Burke md. by John Joyce	26 July 1852 Thomas Mullooney, Mary Lally—W
COLLINS, Carvil Tamar Collins	21 Aug. 1838 Washington How— B	COMBESS, Jacob Susan Collins	15 Apr. 1850 Collins Mitchell—B
COLLINS, John Tabitha Wiggins	10 July 1834 Ambrose Wiggins— B	COMBESS, John Henrietta Stamm md. by Peter Anthis, Lutheran minister	26 Sept. 1852 Jacob Steffan—W Henry Bada Myers —W Laner Mitchell—W
COLLINS, Joseph Mary E. Anno md. 15 May at Sarah Anno's	14 May 1860 Anna Howard—W Mary A. Goddard— W	COMBESS, William P. (age 17) Elizabeth Jane Stribling (age 15)	md. 10 Aug. 1853 at Jesse Combess' by Thos. Rankin
COLLINS, Mason Margaret Cum- bess	16 Dec. 1844 Jesse Cumbess—B	CONCKLIN, John Julia Lane md. 14 Nov.	13 Nov. 1847 James Rodgers—B md. by John Joyce
COLLINS, Mathew Bridget Rogers md. 14 Oct.	14 Oct. 1848 John Rogers—B	CONNER, Alex'r H. Helen M. Calvert md. at Thomas Calvert's 18 Dec.	13 Dec. 1854 Peter Lashbrook, Sr. and others— W
COLLINS, Milton J. Jane McCon- oughy	31 Jan. 1838 Daniel Paul—B	CONNER, Paschel Purvie Clay	28 Oct. 1857 md. by John Shack- elford at Lee house
COLLINS, Patrick Mary Mihar (Mihan)	26 Nov. 1850 John Mihar—B	CONNOLLY, Festy Nancy Doherty md. 16 Oct.	15 Oct. 1853 Bridgett Quinlan, Mark Flanagan—W
COLLINS, Richard H. Mary Cox	8 Sept. 1846 Joseph Taylor—B	COOPER, Francis D. Ardelia Ensor	16 July 1846 Thomas Ensor—B
COLLINS, Sanford M. Sarah Ann Evans md. by S. D. Clayton	27 Jan. 1853 Charles Phister—W Reubin Smith—W		



COOPER, Isaac Mary Rudd	2 May 1840 Jos. H. Hudnut—B	COOPER, Elisha Mrs. Mahala Alexander	19 Feb. 1850 Wm. H. Cummins— B
COOPER, Jacksonias N. Rebecca Boys md. 17 June	16 June 1860 Benj. Burris—W S. Grigsby—W	CONNOLLY, James Milly Sallenger	16 May 1853 Michael McDermott, Mary Geraghty—W
COOPER, James Mary Ann Mason md. 24 July at Wm. Mason's	23 July 1860 Charles Dillen—W Samuel Cooper—W	CONNOLLY, Patrick Sarah Liney	1 Oct. 1853 Martin Connolly, Ellen Ford—W
COOPER, Robert Susan D. Hudnut	19 Jan. 1837 Joseph H. Hudnut —B	CONNELLEY, Patrick Catherine Griffin	14 Sept. 1855 Mrs. Judy Callghan, Thos. Mulcahy—W
COOPER, Robert L. Pamela J. Bullock md. 30 Sept.	27 Sept. 1852 Dr. A. D. Post—W Wm. Bullock—W	CONROY, Patrick Joanna Calahan md. 14 Sept.	14 Sept. 1851 John Brabson—B md. by John Joyce
COOPER, William G. Clarinda Hull	28 June 1844 Samuel Hull—B	CONWAY, Hiram Mary Jane Hopper	14 Sept. 1839 McMeekin Hopper —B
COPPAGE, Francis E. Maria S. Madden md. 12 Apr. at home of her father, Jesse Kerr	26 Mar. 1859 John Alexander—W Fannie Alexander— W	CONWAY, John Kate King	6 Jan. 1853 Bridgett Collins, Patr'k Moran—W
CORBETT (COR- BAIT), Daniel Mary Sullivan md. by J. N. Brogard	13 Sept. 1859 James Murphy—W Bridget Listen—W	CONWAY, Martin Mary Scarry	2 Feb. 1852 md. by John Joyce
COOK, David Eveline Cole	9 Oct. 1843 Thomas Lane—B	CONWAY, Nath'l F. Amanda T. Jen- nings md. at Marshall Jennings	7 Apr. 1857 Mrs. Elizabeth Jen- nings, Mattie Jen- nings & Sallie Anderson—W
COOK, Giles A. Mary Jane Ensor	20 Jan. 1840 Thos. Ensor—B	CORBET, John (from Maysville) Catherine O'Brien md. at Cathedral at Covington	(date?) Michael Barrett—W Mary O'Brien—W
COOK, Henry Ann Miller md. 29 Aug.	28 Aug. 1852 Mary Miller—W George Grass—W	CORD, William H. Virginia R. Dupuy md. by J. T. Rogers	31 May 1849 W. L. Dupuy—B Mary A. T. Dupuy —M
COOLEY, Wm. L. Adela Ann Mark- land	25 Jan. 1838 Francis Cockerel— B M. Markland—C	CORDINGLY, William Sarah Blood md. 26 Dec.	25 Dec. 1850 David Blood—B
COONS, Charles B. Nancy Poyntz	3 Apr. 1837 Thos. K. Ricketts— B	CORDRY, Payton Mrs. Mary Bois S. W. Owens—W	14 Sept. 1840 Thos. Worthington —B
COONS, Malnor G. Rebecca Poyntz	21 May 1844 John Poyntz—B	CORDRY, Richard Amanda Morris	6 Mar. 1845 Isaiah P. Morford —B
COOPER, Benj. Franklin Lucy Ann Jeffer- son	1 July 1857 Samuel Jefferson, Harrison Hitt—W md. at Geo. Jeffer- son's	CORNELIUS, Wm. H. Sarah Robins	3 July 1838 Wm. H. Parker—B
COOPER, Edwin (age 23) Lavisa Farrar (age 23)	14 Jan. 1853 Geo. Turner—W Geo. Pollitt—W md. 20 Jan. at L. Farrar's	CORWINE, William Mary Ann Brooks	29 Oct. 1850 Samuel S. Minor— B

- CORYELL, Benjamin 26 Oct. 1852  
Anne Maria Hixon Wm. Hixon, Maria  
md. by C. M. Hixon, etc.—W  
Bennett
- CORYELL, James 9 Dec. 1850  
Melissa A. Farrar Jesse Farrar—B
- COSTELLO, Patrick 9 Aug. 1853  
Maria Connolly Michael Neeham,  
md. 10 Aug. Mrs. Ellen Joyce—  
W
- COULTER, Robert 23 Dec. 1851  
Jane A. Goddard Wm. Goddard—B
- COX, George 11 Nov. 1854  
Mrs. Caroline Chas. Dimmitt,  
Dimmitt E. F. Metcalfe—W  
md. 12 Nov. Newton Cooper—W
- COX, Hampton 4 Sept. 1839  
Clarissa R. Wood Gideon Wood—B  
md. 5 Sept.
- COX, Henry H. 24 Feb. 1852  
Sarah Jane Parker Azariah P. Stewart  
—B
- COX, Leander M. 18 Sept. 1838  
Emily Thompson Andrew P. Thomp-  
son—B
- COX, William 18 June 1836  
Nancy A. Owens Peter Harrison—B
- CRACRAFT, A. D. 1 Jan. 1855  
(age 52) md. by R. F. Van-  
meter  
(age 33)
- CRACRAFT, Asa 24 June 1840  
Sarah Vancamp Thos Vancamp—B
- CRACRAFT, Daniel R. 22 Dec. 1840  
E. S. Brown Mary Weaver—M;  
(Sally Weaver) consent for mar-  
Lawson E. Brown riage of her dau.  
—B Sally.
- CRACRAFT, Lewis 13 Dec. 1860  
Caroline Watson Benjamin Pompella  
md. 14 Dec. at —W  
Mr. Gatsel's Jos. Smith—W
- CRACRAFT, William 23 Feb. 1841  
Malissa Jackson J. Y. Jackson—B
- CRADDOCK, Michael 8 Jan. 1853  
Catherine Walsh Thomas Dalton—W  
Bridgett Henely—W
- CRAIG, Francis M. 22 Feb. 1845  
Elizabeth A. Abner Hord—B  
Lindsay
- CRAIG, Nathaniel R. 2 Dec. 1844  
Josephine Dye Marion Dye—B  
md. 8 Dec.
- CRAIG, Nicholas 6 May 1854  
Rosanna Moore Mrs. Mary Williams  
md. 7 May by & Mrs. Warder—  
Jos. W. Warder W
- CRAIG, William T. 17 May 1839  
Martha J. Worth- James S. Pepper—B  
ington
- CRAPPER, Wheatley 22 Mar. 1854  
D. Caroline E. Rapp—  
Elizabeth Jane W  
md. by P. M. P. A. Gatch—W  
Gatch
- CRAWFORD, Andrew 27 Feb. 1851  
Jackson Thornton Foster—B  
Mary Evaline md. 27 Mar.  
Jones
- CRAWFORD, David 2 Jan. 1835  
Mary Eades Samuel Eades—B  
John Eades—F
- CRAWFORD, Henry 18 Aug. 1849  
Eliza Prather Richard Shelton—B  
md. by W. W. Gard-  
ner
- CRAWFORD, James J. 28 Oct. 1847  
Julia A. Soward Charles Soward—B
- CRAWFORD, Thomas 1 July 1854  
Alice Hughes Elizabeth Waters,  
md. 3 July John Shea—W
- CRAWFORD, Valen- 29 Nov. 1855  
tine V. John N. Gatton,  
Mrs. Louisa Jos. Rankin,  
Aldrick Oliver Dye—W  
md. by John H.  
Condit
- CREHAN, Anthony 17 Oct. 1853  
Bridgett Leary Patrick Lowney—W  
md. 18 Oct. Bridgett Casey—W
- CREIGHBAUM, Sam'l 9 Dec. 1847  
Margaret Lynn James Lynn—B
- CRISPIN, Abel 20 Mar. 1834  
Mary Ann Wilson Stephen Backster—  
B
- CRONIN, John 27 Apr. 1854  
Bridget Mahoney Patrick Daly—W  
md. by Mc- Bridget McCarthy—  
Sweeney W
- CROPPER, William 10 Sept. 1836  
Mary Parsons Jesse M. Dunaway  
—B
- CROSBY, Andrew J. 3 Mar. 1842  
Susan Barclay Stephen Barclay—B
- CROSLEY, John 13 Sept. 1834  
Mary Crosley Jacob Crosley—B

- |  |  |   |  |
|--|--|---|--|
| CROSS, John B.<br>Clarinda Brooks                                | 8 May 1844<br>Peter Skean—B                                      | CURRAN, Thomas A.<br>Hannah C. Fox<br>md. 4 Sept. at<br>Arthur Fox's  | 3 Sept. 1856<br>Thos. A. Respass,<br>J. S. Boyd, Arthur<br>Fox, Sr.—W        |
| CROWELL, Calvin<br>Julia Ann Cole<br>md. 21 Mar.                 | 21 Mar. 1848<br>George W. Orr—B                                  | CURRENS, Jacob C.<br>Margaret Bowers                                  | 11 Aug. 1840<br>George Rex—B<br>Sam'l W. Owens—W                             |
| CROWLY, Daniel<br>Ann Maid<br>md. by John Joyce                  | 18 Mar. 1852<br>Peter Kinney—B                                   | CURTIS, Alex'r<br>Nancy Cullum<br>md. at Wm. Cul-<br>lum's            | 24 Nov. 1852<br>Augustus Dillen—W<br>Wilford Owens—W                         |
| CROWLY, William<br>Honora Lasy<br>(Lary)                         | 20 June 1853<br>Margaret Clancy,<br>Wm. Clancy—W                 | CURTIS, Hiram<br>Hanna Ann<br>Whaley                                  | 2 Dec. 1846<br>Isaac Whaley—B<br>md. 3 Dec.                                  |
| CRUTTENDEN, Wm.<br>Electa Belden                                 | 13 Sept. 1837<br>Harvey G. Musich—<br>B                          | CURTIS, James<br>Ann Elizabeth<br>Newell                              | 4 Apr. 1850<br>Robert H. Newell—<br>B  |
| CULBERTSON, Milton<br>Margaret Byrne                             | 2 Aug. 1837<br>Thos. K. Ricketts—<br>B                           | CURTIS, John<br>Elizabeth Ed-<br>wards                                | 5 Dec. 1836<br>Simon R. Baker—B  |
| CUMBER, Thomas<br>Martha Paul                                    | 9 Jan. 1843<br>Daniel Paul—B                                     | CURTIS, John<br>Martha Ann<br>Dillon                                  | 4 Feb. 1850<br>Elijah W. Lea—B<br>md. 5 Feb.                                 |
| CUMMINS, Robert<br>Mary Ann Cissen                               | 31 May 1839<br>Elizabeth Sisson—B                                | CURTIS, John<br>Ellen Hinson<br>md. at Benjamin<br>Henson's           | 23 May 1860<br>Joseph Hinson—W<br>Asabel C. Wood-<br>ward—W                  |
| CUMMINS, William<br>Charlotte Whit-<br>tington                   | 6 Sept. 1836<br>Evan T. Burgovne<br>—B Joshua Whit-<br>tington—F | CURTIS, William<br>Cynthia Through-<br>man                            | 2 June 1841<br>Samuel Thorough-<br>man—B                                     |
| CUMMINS, Wm. D.<br>Sarah Ann Poe                                 | 3 Oct. 1842<br>Thomas Poe—B                                      | CURTIS, Wm. V.<br>Selina Frances<br>Case                              | 1 June 1857<br>md. Greenup Hin-<br>son's (her father)<br>2 June              |
| CUNDIFF, John<br>Julian Campbell                                 | 22 May 1843<br>Edward Campbell—<br>B                             | CUSHMAN, Hart-<br>well B.<br>Martha Frances<br>Frazee<br>md. 17 Nov.  | 16 Nov. 1859<br>Robert Terhune—W<br>M. Smith—W<br>md. at David Fra-<br>zee's |
| CUPP, Wm.<br>Letitia R. Jenkins                                  | 2 Oct. 1838<br>Hezekiah Jenkins—<br>B                            | CUSHMAN, Joseph D.<br>Priscilla A. Frazee<br>md. at David<br>Frazee's | 13 Nov. 1856<br>Anderson Lyon—W<br>Miles Wilson—W                            |
| CUNNINGHAM, David<br>Alexander<br>American Payton                | 6 May 1846<br>Wm. J. Thurman—<br>B<br>md. 6 May                  | CUTTER, Amos<br>Rebecca Dobyns<br>md. at Ed. Lee's                    | 9 Mar. 1853<br>Robert Nelson—<br>Thos. H. Fox—W                              |
| CUNNINGHAM, Geo.<br>Lucinda Cockerill<br>md. by W. W.<br>Gardner | 2 Nov. 1848<br>Curtis S. Pember-<br>ton—B                        |   |  |
| CUNNINGHAM,<br>Martin<br>Carthine Flaugh-<br>erty                | 7 Apr. 1854<br>Wm. Costello—W<br>Ellen McDragh—W                 |   |  |
| CUNNINGHAM, Gwen<br>Mary O'Neill<br>md. by Mc-<br>Sweeney        | 4 Aug. 1853<br>Anthony Joyce;<br>Mrs. Bridgett Mc-<br>Sweeney—W  |   |  |

(Continued in September Magazine.)



## BOOK REVIEWS

AUSTIN COLONY PIONEERS by Worth S. Ray,  
Box 1111, Austin, Texas. Copyrighted  
1949. 378 pp. Price \$10.00.

The author claims—and with complete justification—that he has written the history of a region which has in it the people who first found the region, settled it, and lived in it. He has not followed the pattern of so many of our county or local histories, wherein much is told about topography, products, industrial growth and general development, with sketches and data on only the more prominent pioneer families. Mr. Ray has made exactly the opposite approach, in that he has included *all* of the early inhabitants with as much information as could be ascertained from records and tradition about each family, and with a moderate portion of his space given over to stories and general information about the early times.

The locale of the so-called Austin Colony covers the present counties of Bastrop, Fayette, Grimes, Montgomery and Washington. The plan for colonizing this part of Texas originated with Moses Austin (1766-1821), who had migrated from Connecticut to Virginia, then to Missouri, and it was carried out by his son, Stephen F. Austin, soon after the father's death. Mr. Ray gives the background of this colony, as well as that of other groups coming early into the section, in a brief and interesting manner. In more detail, however, does he present the pioneers themselves. There is a list of Austin's "Original Three Hundred Settlers." Also, in the section of each of the five counties are found various records, such as tax lists, marriages, tombstone inscriptions and abstracts from court records. In each section is listed alphabetically the families of the county in question. Information on some is brief; on some very full. In other words, the author has attempted to gather the available material on all early families of these counties, and the volume is replete with genealogical data.

The book is well illustrated. There are some modern pictures of interest; but they will scarcely catch the reader's attention as will the pen and ink sketch of the town of San Felipe in 1828, Washington on the Brazos in 1836, or that of the ferry boat which plied its way back and forth across this river at the time. There are other illus-

trations of historic places and early settlers, along with several helpful maps.

There is a complete surname index.

The book is produced by the lithograph method in type of a good size, and with good results. It is cloth-bound in manner durable and attractive.



## NOTICE TO CHAPTER LIBRARIES

If chapters building up libraries in their chapter houses, or sponsoring shelves in local public libraries, possess unneeded duplicate copies of genealogies, local histories, and books in allied fields, they may be interested in knowing that these surplus volumes can be exchanged for a current subscription and *complete* file of *Genealogy & History* (Box 1717, Washington 13, D. C.), a periodical devoted exclusively to queries and answers, and now in its tenth year of publication.



## YOUR FAMILY TREE

It is pleasing to note that "Your Family Tree" which had its beginning in March 1948, has entered upon its second year. This periodical devoted to Pennsylvania genealogy, and particularly to records of those counties formed from the original Westmoreland County, is published by Frances Strong Helman and Beulah Heffelfinger, 1082 Maple Street, Indiana, Pennsylvania.



## AVERY PORTRAIT

Will the member who talked with one of our Vice Presidents at Congress time concerning an Avery portrait, please send her name and address, with details about the picture to this Department. Descendants in Louisiana are interested in having the portrait returned to that state.



## Queries

One query may be submitted at a time by any reader, with name and address. Please give all known data as to names, dates, marriages, and locations of family covered by query. Use typewriter, if possible. Queries



conforming to these requirements will be printed in order received.

**H-'49. Richmond-Washburn.**—Henry<sup>4</sup> (Henry,<sup>4</sup> Joseph,<sup>4</sup> John,<sup>4</sup> John<sup>1</sup>) Richmond, Revolutionary soldier, m. (1) 14 May 1748, Sarah Washburn of Bridgewater, Mass.; (2) Submit Witherhead. This family removed from Middleboro, Mass., to Plymouth, thence to Hebron, Maine. Children: Eliab, Zilpha, Sally, Simeon, Rhoda, Nancy, Ezra, Penelope. Wish parentage of Sarah Washburn and all possible information. Barbara White Morse (Mrs. Waldron L.), 11½ Main Street, Springvale, Maine.

**H-'49. Holt.**—Wish dates and places of birth, marriage, death of Capt. Michael Holt, with names of children. Was Maria Duffy Holt a dau. or granddau? She was b. in Orange Co., N. C., 9 May 1799; d. at Graham, Alamance Co., N. C., 22 Mar. 1882; m. 5 Jan. 1817. Lucille Graves Foley, 24342 Malibu Road, Malibu, California.

**H-'49. Matthews-Pearson.**—Benjamin Matthews, Revolutionary soldier, b. Virginia, 1748; d. — Oct. 1818; m. (1) —; (2) Rebecca Pearson, who was b. 16 Dec. 1772; d. 13 Dec. 1846. Children by 1st mar.: John, b. 1770; d. 1861; Betsy, m. — Gosey (?); Polly; Benjamin; Allen, b. 25 Mar. 1789; Loderick William, b. 1794, d. in Texas; Arthur, b. 24 June 1789 [sic; should date be 1799] d. 24 Mar. 1874; Sally, b. 15 May 1804. Desire particularly name and ancestry of 1st wife; any information on family appreciated. Eda Margaret Abbott (Mrs. T. O.), Garrett Bldg., El Dorado, Arkansas.

**H-'49. Lewis-Dangerfield-Miller.**—Major George Washington Lewis m. 15 Oct. 1779, Kate Dangerfield, and lived in Westmoreland Co., Virginia; they had son, Samuel, b. (when?) who m. (when?) Sarah Attaway Miller. They lived at Port Royal, Caroline Co., Va., and had: Attaway, m. John Putnam; Henry Howell, m. Ann Tayloe; Mary Willis, m. John Casey; George Washington, m. —; Thomas; John; Eliza Ainess, b. 1809. George Washington Lewis' estate was called "Claymont." Would like exact location; presumably in Westmoreland County. He inherited George Washington's sword, which was left to his son Samuel, then to Samuel's son, George Washington, who gave it to his bro., Henry Howell, then to his dau. Virginia Tayloe Lewis, who sold it to J. Pierpont Morgan. Wish full data on Sarah Attaway Miller and her ancestors. Mrs. E. B. Federa, 1224 Cherokee Road, Louisville 4, Kentucky.

**H-'49. Robbins.**—Peter Robbins, Revolutionary soldier, b. Scituate, R. I.; d. Steuben Co., N. Y. After Revolution he moved to Adams, Berkshire Co., Massachusetts, then to Prattsburg, and later to Howard, Steuben Co., N. Y. Would like complete list of his children, with data. Known to have had dau., Martha, b. Steuben Co., N. Y., 1799, m. Zachariah Shaw; and son, David P. Robbins, who had sons—Thomas, Jeremiah, John & James. This son, James, had—David, Louisa, Judithan, Nancy Mariah, Jeremiah, William, Anna, Michael & James. Wish name of Petter Robbins' wife and any information on family. Mrs. Wm. Cullen French, Gaithersburg, Maryland.

**H-'49. Sloat-Foard.**—Petrus Sloat, a widower, m. in Reformed Dutch Church, Pompton Plains, Morris Co., N. J., 30 July 1744, Mollie ( ) Foard.

Children: Eva, bapt. 15 Dec. 1745; Mary, bapt. 30 May 1749; Margaret. Witnesses to these baptisms were Joost Beem, Tryntge Sloat, Antoni Been & Marguerite Lyn. Wish Mollie ( ) Foard-Sloat's maiden name with full data on her parents. Grace D. Johnson (Mrs. Enoch G.), 5420 Alta Vista Road, Bethesda 14, Maryland.

**H-'49. Arrington-Kyle-Hutchins.**—John Arrington, Pvt. in Tenn. Militia, Capt. Maclin's company, War of 1812; entered service 12 Oct. 1813, Jonesboro, Washington Co., Tennessee.

John Arrnton (Arrington) m. Montgomery Co., Ohio, 27 July 1815, Sarah Kyle. Children: James; Amanda, m. 25 Oct. 1838, David Hutchins; Maria, m. 13 Oct. 1852, W. C. Slifer; Sarah, m. 24 Nov. 1849, Jacob Landis; Juliana, m. — Davis; all b. in Ohio. In 1851 John Arrington received land warrant in Montgomery Co., Ohio, for land in Paulding Co., Ohio; age given as 57. Where did he live in 1850 and 1860? Have not located him in census for those years. In 1880 a dau. gives his place of birth as Kentucky, and her mother's as Pennsylvania. He d. in Grant Co., Indiana, at home of his dau. Amanda. Wanted, ancestry of John Arrington and Sarah Kyle; also any clue to an Arrington family of Virginia migrating to Kentucky before 1800. Mrs. Esther Hutchins Hineman, Box 3, Garden City, Kansas.

**H-'49. Dickey-Scruggs.**—John Dickey, b. Kentucky (where?), 1811; d. at Independence, Jackson Co., Missouri, 21 July 1879; m. Mary E. ( ), who d. St. Louis, Mo., 1859. He had dau., Orilla Ann, b. in Illinois, 15 July 1838, who m. at Independence, Mo., 25 May 1859, Thomas B. Scruggs. Wanted, parents of both John Dickey and his wife, with all their children and any possible information on family. Mrs. C. M. Winn, 315 Castro Street, Norman, Oklahoma.

**H-'49. Poe-Burrows.**—James & Polly ( ) Poe had son Isaiah b. 16 Apr. 1792 (where—Kentucky or North Carolina?), d. 17 Oct. 1875; m. in Nashville, Davidson Co., Tenn., Sarah Burrows, who was b. 17 Jan. 1787, d. 5 Aug. 1852; bur. Cape Girardeau, Missouri—obit. states "native of Pennsylvania." Where was she born, who were her parents? Also wish data on Isaiah Poe and maiden name of his mother, Polly ( ) Poe. Lois L. Williams, 549½ Germania Street, Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

**H-'49. Coldwell-Ballard.**—Thomas Coldwell, Capt. of Militia in Washington Co., Virginia prior to 1780, then served from Sullivan Co., No. Carolina; m. Delphia Ballard. Children: Ballard; Benoni; Nancy, m. William Bradley; John; Rachel, m. Elijah Kincheloe; Thomas; Abiram; Polly. (Ref.: "Annals of Southwest Virginia" by Summers.) Would like ancestry of Thomas Coldwell, with place of residence before going to Washington Co., Virginia. Mrs. James Williams, Box 314, London, Kentucky.

**H-'49. Wilson-Seay-Bullock.**—Benjamin & Anne (Seay) Wilson of Cumberland Co., Virginia had children: James; Mason; Samuel; Mathew; Alexander; Goodrich; Benjamin; Mary, m. Thomas Munford of Cumberland Co.; Elizabeth; Willis; Anne; Mantua; Unity. (Ref.: "Virginia Magazine of History & Biography," Vol. 25, p. 199.) Benjamin Wilson, Jr., m. Barbara, dau. of James & Rebecca (Wingfield) Bullock. Their children: Anne, m. Benjamin Moore; Benjamin, m. Virginia Shouse; Samuel, m. Jane Steele; Re-

becca, m. Stith Edgar Burton; Elisabeth, m. Beverly H. Miller; Barbara, m. Dr. Robert Joseph Thompson. They were early settlers in Fayette, later Woodford Co., Kentucky. (Ref.: "History of Woodford County, Kentucky" by Bailey.) Information wanted on Revolutionary service in either line; also dates of births, deaths and marriage, with locations for Benjamin Wilson and his wife, Barbara Bullock. Barbara Brown Ewell (Mrs. Logan), London, Kentucky.

**H-'49. Fay-Smith.**—Caleb Fay, b. near Potsdam, Saint Lawrence Co., N. Y., posthumous son of a Revolutionary soldier killed during war; m. Jane Smith. Children: Sarah, b. in New York State, 12 Nov. 1839; Charles; Cecelia; Joel; Ira; Luchen. Charles, Joel and Ira, all Civil War veterans. Wish to have parents of Caleb Fay, with proof of his father's Revolutionary service. His mother made a second marriage. Mrs. Ernest Crosby, 943 Boone Street, Webster City, Iowa.

**H-'49. Haight-Sutton-Hunter-Cock-Auser.**—Joseph Haight, d. Chappaqua, Westchester Co., N. Y., bef. 1800; m. 1734, Zerviah Sutton. Their son, Elnathan Haight, d. Cortland, Cortland Co., N. Y., 1836; m. 1750, Martha Hunter. (Ref.: "The Hoyt Family" by G. A. Hoyt.) This book also states that the Mary Haight, who m. Adonijah Cock was a dau. of Elnathan Haight. Wish proof on this point; also parentage of Joseph Haight and information on the above wives, Zerviah Sutton and Martha Hunter.

Adonijah & Mary (Haight) Cock had son Ambrose, b. 27 June 1802, d. Fairfax Co., Va., 27 Aug. 1879; m. Mary Auser, who was b. Elmira, Chemung Co., N. Y. (wish record of this), 20 Nov. 1804, d. Fairfax Co., Va., 10 June 1867. They moved to Fairfax Co., Virginia abt. 1840. Any help on the above families will be appreciated. Olive Black (Mrs. Roy C.), 9626 5th Avenue, Inglewood, California.

**H-'49. Foard-Ford-Colvert-Calvert.**—George Ford (Foard), Revolutionary soldier of Maryland, m. in Fauquier Co., Virginia, Jan. 1789, Charity Colvert (or Calvert). Wish information on the parents of Charity Calvert. John Knox, 321 Wesley Avenue, Oak Park, Illinois.

**H-'49. McCallie-McCulloch.**—John McCallie m. in East Tennessee, ca. 1791. Children: Nancy, Elizabeth, Archibald, Thomas. Wish date and place of this marriage, with parents of Mary McCulloch. Mrs. B. C. Humphrey, 849 Grape Street, Abilene, Texas.

### CORRECTIONS

**L-'48. (p. 934-935) (b) Allen-Randall-Walker.**—Sixth line should read, *John Crawford Walker*, son of *Benjamin Walker* instead of *John*, son of *Benjamin Crawford*.

**C-'49. (p. 261) Barr-Rhodes.**—Last line should read, *Hugh & Sarah ( ) Barr*, instead of *Hugh & Sarah ( ) Rhodes*.

**L-'49. (p. 261) Hoover-Leh-Kolb.**—In lines 5 and 6 of Query the name *Henry Leh* should read *John Leh*.

**E-'49 (p. 440). Hicks-Fountain-Jung.**—This last family name in heading and text should read *Jump* instead of *Jung*.

### Answers

Answers should be concisely stated, giving all information possible, with *references and proof*. They must bear full name and address of sender; but if requested only initials will be printed. Type your answer exactly as the heading of the query to which it refers. Our system of numbering is as follows: A-'49—January 1949; B-'49—February 1949 and so on through L-'49—December. Answers will be printed with letter indicating month in which the query appeared, followed by the year and, in parentheses, the page number.

It is important to enclose stamped envelope if you wish reply mailed to the querist.

**F-'48 (p. 499). Wooley-Boyd.**—William White, Sr. sold land to Basil Wooley in Bibb Co., Alabama, 11 Jan. 1828—Deed Bk A, p. 56. (Ref: Alabama Records, Vol. 31, p. 73. Jones & Gandrud.)

Robert A. Wooley & Mary White, marriage bond, 28 Nov. 1826, Bibb Co.; md. 29 Nov. by John Wilson, J. P. Book A & B, p. 144. (Ref: Ibid, p. 56.)

Robert Boyd's will recorded, Vol. I, Sec. B, p. 9, Chester Co., S. C., 1799 to 1802. Andrew Boyd's will, Vol. II, p. 9, recorded btwn 1830 and 1839. (Ref: Indexes to County Wills of S. C.) There are a number of Boyd wills in both counties.—Ed.

**A-'49. (p. 94). Williams.**—Daniel Williams and wife, Ursula (Henderson?) moved from Hanover Co., Virginia to Granville Co., N. C., where he d. 1759. His will on file at Oxford, N. C., dated 15 Nov. 1759; probated 18 Dec. 1759; names wife, Ursula, and seven children. Will is lengthy; many provisions; bequests included 800 a. in Halifax Co., Va. Children: Maria, m. Benjamin Goodman; Henry; John, m. (1) in Amelia Co., Va., 16 Mar. 1759, Mary, dau. of James Atwood; (2) in South Carolina, Anna Mariah Minter (widow). He moved to Laurens and Edgefield Dist., S. C., member of Provincial Congress in S. C., Captain in Revolution (Ref: "Annals of Newberry, S. C." p. 306); will filed Edgefield Co., S. C., 1794. James, m. Mary Wallace, moved from Granville Co., N. C. to Laurens Dist., S. C. ca. 1772, member of Provincial Congress, colonel in Revolution, killed at Battle of Kings Mountain, will filed Caswell Co., N. C., 1780, widow m. Joseph Griffin (Ref: Laurens Co., S. C. records on file D. A. R. Library); Joseph, m. Granville Co., N. C., 3 June 1766, Sarah Lanier, d. leaving one child, Mary, who m. Congressman Matthew Clay of Halifax Co., Va. (Ref: "History of Pittsylvania County, Va." by Clements)—widow Sarah (Lanier) Williams m. (2) her husband's cousin, Robert Williams; Mary, m. Isaac Mitchell; Daniel, m. 1765, his cousin Ann Henderson, moved to S. C. (Ref: "Henderson Sketch" prepared by Pleasant Henderson, who was b. 1756, and deposited with Lyman Draper Collection).—Mrs. Paul J. Anderson, Anniston, Alabama.

## MINUTES NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

### Special Meeting

June 8, 1949

**T**HE Special Meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne, in the Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C. on Wednesday, June 8, 1949, at 12:10 p.m.

The Lord's Prayer was repeated in unison, followed by the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America.

In the absence of the Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Lammers, the President General appointed the Third Vice President General, Miss Matthies, as Recording Secretary *pro tem*.

Miss Matthies called the roll and the following members were recorded present:

**National Officers:** Mrs. O'Byrne, Mrs. Patton, Miss Matthies, Mrs. Gardner, Miss Cook, Mrs. Rhoades, Mrs. Tynes, Mrs. Carwithen, Miss McMackin, Mrs. Sisler, Mrs. Rex, Mrs. Bowker. **State Regents:** Mrs. Wells, Mrs. Musgrave. **State Vice Regent:** Mrs. Moseley.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Tynes, read her report.

#### Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to report 842 applications presented to the Board.

ETHEL M. TYNES,  
Registrar General.

The Registrar General moved that the 842 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Miss Cook. Carried.

The Organizing Secretary General, Miss Cook, read her report.

#### Report of Organizing Secretary General

Your Organizing Secretary General herewith submits the following report from April 23rd to June 8th:

Through their respective state regents, the following members at large are presented for confirmation as organizing regents:

Mrs. Arvilla Henrietta Dasher, Marion, Alabama.

Mrs. Fanny H. Russ, Eureka Springs, Arkansas.  
Mrs. Mildred Burrus Schultz, Hollywood, Florida.

Mrs. Julia Bealle Bronson Austin, Mandarin, Florida.

Mrs. Ethel May Little Perdue, South Jacksonville, Florida.

Mrs. Mary Keck Sancic, Silver Lake, Ohio.

Mrs. Margaret Christie Williams, Glenshaw, Pennsylvania.

The state regent of Kansas requests the authorization of chapters at the following places; Iola, Lyons and Mission.

Authorization of the chapter at Topeka, Kansas, has expired by time limitation. The state regent requests that it be renewed.

The following chapters have met all requirements according to the National By-Laws and are now presented for confirmation:

LaJolla, LaJolla, California.

Pajaro Valley, Watsonville, California.

William Witcher, Cedartown, Georgia.

Doak's Treaty, Canton, Mississippi.

Cherokee Rose, Hazlehurst, Mississippi.

Deer Creek, Leland, Mississippi.

Thomas McKissick, Spring Hill, Tennessee.

LAURA CLARK COOK,  
Organizing Secretary General.

The Organizing Secretary General moved the confirmation of seven organizing regents; the authorization of three chapters; renewal of one chapter authorization; confirmation of seven chapters. Seconded by Miss McMackin. Carried.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Rhoades, reported on membership as follows: Deceased, 398; resignations, 301; for reinstatement, 61.

Mrs. Rhoades moved that sixty-one former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Patton. Carried.

Miss Cook moved that a message of love and best wishes be sent to Mrs. Henry B. Joy, Honorary Vice President General, on the occasion of her 80th birthday. Seconded by Miss Matthies. Carried.

The Recording Secretary General *pro tem* read the minutes of today's meeting, which were approved as read.

The meeting adjourned at 12:25 p.m.

KATHARINE MATTHIES,  
Recording Secretary General *pro tem*  
N. S. D. A. R.

# THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

(Organized—October 11, 1890)

MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL, 17th and D Streets, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT—1949-50

## President General

Mrs. ROSCOE C. O'BYRNE, Administration Building, 1720 D Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

## 1st Vice President General

Mrs. JAMES B. PATTON  
1676 Franklin Ave., Columbus 5, Ohio

## 2nd Vice President General

Mrs. FRANK EDGAR LEE  
415 7th St., Santa Monica, Calif.

## 3rd Vice President General

Miss KATHARINE MATTHIES, 59 West St., Seymour, Conn.

## Chaplain General

Mrs. ROBERT KEENE ARNOLD, Versailles, Ky.

## Recording Secretary General

Mrs. EDWIN STANTON LAMMERS  
1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

## Corresponding Secretary General

Mrs. JOHN T. GARDNER  
1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

## Organizing Secretary General

Miss LAURA CLARK COOK  
1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

## Treasurer General

Mrs. REX HAYS RHOADES  
1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

## Registrar General

Mrs. WILLIAM V. TYNES  
1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

## Historian General

Mrs. VAN COURT CARWITHEN  
1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

## Librarian General

Miss HELEN M. McMACKIN  
1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

## Curator General

Mrs. ROY J. FRIERSON  
1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

## Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution

Mrs. MILLARD T. SISLER, 301 Wagner Road, Morgantown, W. Va.

## Vice Presidents General

(Term of office expires 1950)

Mrs. LOREN EDGAR REX  
310 E. Elm St., Wichita, Kan.

Mrs. LEO CARLISLE GRAYBILL  
609 Third Ave. N., Great Falls, Mont.

Mrs. BRUCE D. REYNOLDS  
1702 Burnley Ave.,  
Charlottesville, Va.

Mrs. GEORGE SARTELL  
Box 1406, Jamestown, N. Dak.

Mrs. HERBERT E. MCQUESTEN  
104 High St., North Andover, Mass.

Mrs. WALTER SCOTT WELCH  
820 4th Ave., Laurel, Miss.

Mrs. MARK A. SMITH, 241 Jackson Springs Road, Shirley Hills, Macon, Georgia

(Term of office expires 1951)

Mrs. ROY C. BOWKER  
4415 39th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Miss MARIE LOUISE LLOYD  
4303 Woodlawn Ave., Little Rock, Ark.

Mrs. BENJAMIN RAMAGE WILLIAMS  
428 N. McKean St., Butler, Pa.

Mrs. MARSHALL PINCKNEY ORR  
809 W. Market St., Anderson, S. C.

Miss JEANNETTE ISABELLE DENTLER  
5732 S. E. Yamhill St., Portland, Ore.

Mrs. CLAUDE K. ROWLAND  
7024 Forsythe, St. Louis 5, Mo.

Miss EDLA STANNARD GIBSON, 396 Porter Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

(Term of office expires 1952)

Miss GERTRUDE SPRAGUE CARRAWAY  
7 Broad St., New Beth, N. C.

Mrs. HENRY GRADY JACOBS  
Scottsboro, Alabama

Mrs. EDWARD R. BARROW  
3402 Overbrook Lane, Houston, Texas

Mrs. CHESTER F. MILLER  
1237 Owen St., Saginaw, Michigan

Mrs. J. DeFOREST RICHARDS  
466 Deming Place, Chicago, Illinois

Mrs. FUREL R. BURNS  
608 Bond St., North Manchester, Ind.

Miss MABEL COOPER GUPTON, 1007 13th Ave., So., Nampa, Idaho



## National Board of Management—Continued

## State Regents and State Vice Regents for 1949-50

**ALABAMA**

*State Regent*—Mrs. SMITH G. FALLAW, 207 St. Charles St., Homewood, Birmingham 9.  
*State Vice Regent*—Mrs. MYNETT WINSTON PEACE, 602 W. Fort Williams St., Sylacauga.

**ALASKA**

*State Regent*—Mrs. JOHN ROBERT CLAUS, Box 2079, Fairbanks.  
*State Vice Regent*—Mrs. MATTHEW F. LOVE, Box 836, Fairbanks.

**ARIZONA**

*State Regent*—Mrs. ROLAND M. JAMES, 819 N. 5th Ave., Tucson.  
*State Vice Regent*—Mrs. JAMES S. BETHRA, 105 Coronado Road, Prescott.

**ARKANSAS**

*State Regent*—Mrs. FRANK GERIG, Arkadelphia.  
*State Vice Regent*—Mrs. LOUIS N. FRAZIER, Magnolia Farm, Jonesboro.

**CALIFORNIA**

*State Regent*—Mrs. CHARLES HASKELL DANFORTH, 607 Cabrillo Ave., Stanford University.  
*State Vice Regent*—Mrs. EDGAR A. FULLER, 213 14th St., Santa Monica.

**COLORADO**

*State Regent*—Mrs. JAMES HERSCHEL WHITE, 4101 Montview Blvd., Denver 7.  
*State Vice Regent*—Mrs. LEIGH B. PUTNAM, 2074 Albion St., Denver 7.

**CONNECTICUT**

*State Regent*—Mrs. KENNETH T. TREWHELLA, 102 Connecticut Blvd., East Hartford.  
*State Vice Regent*—Mrs. GEORGE HAROLD WELCH, Brewster Road, Mt. Carmel.

**DELAWARE**

*State Regent*—Dr. PAULINE KIMBALL SKINNER, 74 Amstel St., Newark.  
*State Vice Regent*—Mrs. GLENN S. KING, North Union St., Smyrna.

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

*State Regent*—Mrs. DAVID L. WELLS, 4455 Que Street, N.W., Washington 7.  
*State Vice Regent*—Mrs. JAMES D. SKINNER, 7525 Alaska Ave., N. W., Washington 12.

**FLORIDA**

*State Regent*—Mrs. DAVID M. WRIGHT, Route 1, Box 179, Bartow.  
*State Vice Regent*—Mrs. EDWARD S. HORTON, Box 833, Winter Haven.

**GEORGIA**

*State Regent*—Mrs. YOUNG HARRIS YARBROUGH, Milledgeville.  
*State Vice Regent*—Mrs. LEONARD D. WALLACE, Madison.

**HAWAII**

*State Regent*—Mrs. REGINALD WM. CARTER, 2266 Makiki Heights Drive, Honolulu 21.  
*State Vice Regent*—Mrs. GEORGE WALLACE, 2552 Mainoa Road, Honolulu.

**IDAHO**

*State Regent*—Mrs. PAUL C. FERGUSON, Box 29, Kellogg.  
*State Vice Regent*—Mrs. FREDERICK V. PHINNEY, 833 Shoshone St. No., Twin Falls.

**ILLINOIS**

*State Regent*—Mrs. FERDINAND J. FRIEDLI, 149 S. Pennsylvania Ave., Belleville.  
*State Vice Regent*—Mrs. MANFORD E. COX, 715 No. Cross St., Robinson.

**INDIANA**

*State Regent*—Mrs. WAYNE M. CORY, "Campbelland," Veedersburg.  
*State Vice Regent*—Mrs. HERBERT R. HILL, 349 Buckingham Drive, Indianapolis 8.

**IOWA**

*State Regent*—Mrs. EUGENE HENELY, 1014 East St., Grinnell.  
*State Vice Regent*—Mrs. BURL D. ELLIOTT, 311 N. Market St., Okaloosa.

**KANSAS**

*State Regent*—Mrs. WILLIAM LOUIS AINSWORTH, Green Haven, Route 2, Derby.  
*State Vice Regent*—Mrs. FRANK J. KAMRACH, 1404 Harrison St., Topeka.

**KENTUCKY**

*State Regent*—Dr. WINGONA STEVENS JONES, 448 W. 3rd St., Lexington.  
*State Vice Regent*—Mrs. BACON R. MOORE, Harrodsburg.

**LOUISIANA**

*State Regent*—Mrs. JOHN N. PHARR, New Iberia.  
*State Vice Regent*—Mrs. JAMES C. LINER, 216 K Street, Monroe.

**MAINE**

*State Regent*—Mrs. CHARLES LOCKE, Delano Park, Cape Elizabeth.  
*State Vice Regent*—Mrs. EDWARD F. MERRILL, 149 Madison St., Skowhegan.

**MARYLAND**

*State Regent*—Mrs. GEORGE W. S. MUSCRAVE, 315 Washington Blvd., Laurel.  
*State Vice Regent*—Mrs. ROSS B. HAGER, 703 Glen Allen Drive, Baltimore 29.

**MASSACHUSETTS**

*State Regent*—Mrs. WARREN SHATTUCK CURRIER, 64 Marlborough St., Newburyport.  
*State Vice Regent*—Mrs. ALFRED WILLIAMS, 112 Stratford Ave., Pittsfield.

**MICHIGAN**

*State Regent*—Mrs. WALTER C. POMEROY, 1016 Oakland Ave., Ann Arbor.  
*State Vice Regent*—Mrs. JOHN ALLEN COOK, 235 So. Jenison Ave., Lansing 15.

**MINNESOTA**

*State Regent*—Mrs. CLYDE ROBBINS, RFD #2, Tracy.  
*State Vice Regent*—Mrs. GEORGE RAY JONES, 4933 Lyndale Ave., So., Minneapolis 9.

**MISSISSIPPI**

*State Regent*—Mrs. EDWARD CAGE BREWER, 435 W. 2nd St., Clarksdale.  
*State Vice Regent*—Mrs. HARRY A. ALEXANDER, Box 711, Grenada.

**MISSOURI**

*State Regent*—Mrs. WILLIAM J. BOYD, RFD #2, St. Joseph.  
*State Vice Regent*—Miss INEZ MARTIN WULFE, Ambassador Hotel, 3560 Broadway, Kansas City.

**MONTANA**

*State Regent*—Mrs. THOMAS E. LUKKEN, 924 So. Pacific, Dillon.  
*State Vice Regent*—Mrs. JAMES HILL MORROW, Moore.

**NEBRASKA**

*State Regent*—Mrs. BYRON K. WORRELL, 1925 E Street, Lincoln 8.  
*State Vice Regent*—Mrs. W. P. VENABLE, 2315 22nd St., Columbus.

**NEVADA**

*State Regent*—Mrs. F. C. BAILY, 1229 Ralston St., Reno.  
*State Vice Regent*—Mrs. THAD HOLCOMB, 770 California Ave., Reno.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**

*State Regent*—Mrs. DAVID W. ANDERSON, 523 Beacon St., Manchester.  
*State Vice Regent*—Mrs. J. WENDALL KIMBALL, 44 Elm Street, Lancaster.

**NEW JERSEY**

*State Regent*—Mrs. PALMER MARTIN WAY, 6000 Pacific Ave., Wildwood Crest.  
*State Vice Regent*—Mrs. RALPH WELLEN GREENLAW, 109 W. Englewood Ave., West Englewood.

**NEW MEXICO**

*State Regent*—Mrs. J. F. MADDOX, Box EE, Hobbs.  
*State Vice Regent*—Mrs. EUGENE B. NORTH, 1815 Yucca Drive, Silver City.

**NEW YORK**

*State Regent*—Mrs. JAMES GRANT PARK, 439 Bronxville Road, Bronxville.  
*State Vice Regent*—Miss THELMA LEBAN BROWN, 214 So. Clinton St., Olean.

**NORTH CAROLINA**

*State Regent*—Miss MARY VIRGINIA HORNE, 206 Green St., Wadesboro.  
*State Vice Regent*—Mrs. GEORGE N. MOLAND, 643 5th Ave., Hendersonville.

**NORTH DAKOTA**

*State Regent*—Mrs. HARRY J. WIENBERGEN, 21 Sixth Ave., W., Dickinson.  
*State Vice Regent*—Mrs. O. A. STEVENS, 1110 10th St., No., Fargo.

**OHIO**

*State Regent*—Mrs. FRANK O. McMILLEN, 518 W. Market St., Akron.  
*State Vice Regent*—Mrs. EARL B. PADGETT, 524 W. Cherry St., Galion.

**OKLAHOMA**

*State Regent*—Mrs. VIRGIL BROWNE, Cedar Lakes RFD #3, Edmond.  
*State Vice Regent*—Mrs. GEORGE WATSON DAVIS, 2112 E. 22nd Place, Tulsa 5.

**OREGON**

*State Regent*—Mrs. ARCHIE W. MCKEOWN, Route 2, Box 101, Hood River.  
*State Vice Regent*—Mrs. GEORGE ROBERT HYSLOP, 544 N. 7th St., Corvallis.

**PENNSYLVANIA**

*State Regent*—Mrs. H. B. KIRKPATRICK, 4405 Schenley Farms Terrace, Pittsburgh.  
*State Vice Regent*—Mrs. THOMAS LEE, 1 Lothian Place, Philadelphia 28.

**PHILIPPINE ISLANDS**

*State Regent*—Mrs. MARCEL R. CARLSON, 4211 Madison Ave., San Diego 4, Cal.  
*State Vice Regent*—

**RHODE ISLAND**

*State Regent*—Mrs. LOUIS OLIVER, 106 Blackstone Blvd., Providence 6.  
*State Vice Regent*—Mrs. HAROLD C. JOHNSON, 35 Friendly Road, Cranston.

**SOUTH CAROLINA**

*State Regent*—Mrs. ROBERT KING WISE, 1624 Heyward St., Columbia.  
*State Vice Regent*—Mrs. JAMES T. OWEN, Ellorree.

**SOUTH DAKOTA**

*State Regent*—Mrs. A. F. SCHARNWEGER, 305 E. 5th Ave., Mitchell.  
*State Vice Regent*—Mrs. LAWRENCE TINSLEY, Custer.

**TENNESSEE**

*State Regent*—Mrs. WILL EDWIN GUPTON, 4301 Franklin Road, Nashville.  
*State Vice Regent*—Mrs. T. J. BOSMAN, Observatory Drive, Nashville, 4.

**TEXAS**

*State Regent*—Mrs. FRANK GARLAND TRAU, 710 W. Washington Ave., Sherman.  
*State Vice Regent*—Mrs. LORETTA GRIM THOMAS, 3302 So. McGregor, Houston.

**UTAH**

*State Regent*—Mrs. WILLIAM H. LOCAN, 2867 Fowler St., Ogden.  
*State Vice Regent*—Mrs. ARTHUR DAVIS SUTTON, 355 E. 1st No., Provo.

**VERMONT**

*State Regent*—Mrs. EDWIN A. MORSE, Randolph.  
*State Vice Regent*—Mrs. RICHARD C. SOUTHCOTE, 67 Maple St., White River Junction.

**VIRGINIA**

*State Regent*—Mrs. EVERETT L. REPASS, Box 92, Salem.  
*State Vice Regent*—Mrs. ROBERT DUNCAN, 218 S. Fairfax St., Alexandria.

**WASHINGTON**

*State Regent*—Mrs. DANIEL ROY SWEM, 1018 36th St. No., Seattle.  
*State Vice Regent*—Mrs. CLARE R. DOBLER, 3323 Federal Ave., Everett.

**WEST VIRGINIA**

*State Regent*—Mrs. HARRY J. SMITH, 1210 Ann St., Parkersburg.  
*State Vice Regent*—Mrs. ALEXANDER KEITH MCLUNG, Sr., Box 28, Hartford.

**WISCONSIN**

*State Regent*—Mrs. LELAND H. BARKER, 841 So. 3rd St., Wisconsin Rapids.  
*State Vice Regent*—Mrs. EARL M. HALE, 124 Park Place, Eau Claire.

**WYOMING**

*State Regent*—Miss ISABELL JANE HULING, 421 B Street, Rock Springs.  
*State Vice Regent*—Mrs. CLIFFORD W. AXTELL, Thermopolis.

**CHINA**

*State Regent*—Mrs. HOLLIS A. WILBUR, 385 Elizabeth St., Pasadena 6, Calif.  
*State Vice Regent*—Mrs. ALBERT M. DUNLAP, 1984/5 Ling Sen Lu, Shanghai.

**CUBA**

*State Regent*—Mrs. GEORGE A. CURRY, Calle Primera y San Antonio, LaLiza, Mariasol, Havana.  
*State Vice Regent*—Mrs. JOSEPH A. JONES, Galiano 257, Havana.

**ENGLAND**

*State Regent*—Mrs. THEODORE W. LULING, Newlands, 19 Dover Park Dr., Roehampton, London S.W.15.  
*State Vice Regent*—Mrs. ROBERT BRAINARD MOSELEY, 2632 Garfield St., N.W., Washington 8, D. C.

**FRANCE**

*State Regent*—Mrs. STEPHEN FITZGERBON, 180 West 58th St., New York, N. Y.  
*State Vice Regent*—Mrs. BARTON ALDERSON, c/o Guaranty Trust Co., Paris.

**CANAL ZONE**

Mrs. GEORGE EUGENE, Box 235, Balboa. (Chapter Regent.)

**PUERTO RICO**

Mrs. HENRY W. DOOLEY, P.O. Box 4263, San Juan. (Chapter Regent.)

**ITALY**

Mrs. VIRGINIA A. SMOOT, Via Taro 39, Rome, Italy. (Chapter Regent.)

**HONORARY OFFICERS ELECTED FOR LIFE****Honorary Presidents General**

Mrs. GRACE L. H. BROSBEAU  
 9 Martin Dale, Greenwich, Conn.

Mrs. RUSSELL WILLIAM MACNA  
 178 Madison Ave., Holyoke, Mass.

Mrs. WILLIAM H. POUCH  
 135 Central Park West, New York, N. Y.

Mrs. LOWELL FLETCHER HOBART  
 2912 Verdon Place, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mrs. WILLIAM A. BECKER  
 683 Boulevard, Westfield, N. J.

Mrs. JULIUS YOUNG TALMADGE  
 1295 Prince Ave., Athens, Ga.

Mrs. HENRY M. ROBERT, Jr.  
 53 Southgate Ave., Annapolis, Md.

**Honorary Vice Presidents General**

Mrs. WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH, 1923  
 Hillcrest, Moline, Illinois.

Mrs. WILLIAM VAUGHT, 1940  
 908 Main St., Point Pleasant, W. Va.

Mrs. ROBERT J. JOHNSTON, 1943  
 Humboldt, Iowa.

Mrs. HENRY BOURNE JOY, 1935  
 299 Lake Shore Road, Grosse Pointe Farms, Mich.

Mrs. FRANK M. DICK, 1941  
 "Dunedin," Cambridge, Md.

Mrs. KENT HAMILTON, 1944  
 2317 Scottwood Ave., Toledo, Ohio.

Mrs. CHARLES BEACH BOOTHBY, 1938  
 2036 Oak St., South Pasadena, Calif.

Mrs. THOMAS J. MAULDIN, 1942  
 Pickens, South Carolina.

Mrs. KATHARINE WHITE KITTREDGE, 1947  
 "Whitescres," Springfield, Vt.

Mrs. JAMES B. CRANKSHAW, 1939  
 3128 Fairfield Ave., Fort Wayne 6, Ind.

Mrs. HARPER DONELSON SHEPPARD, 1943  
 117 Frederick St., Hadover, Pa.

Mrs. E. THOMAS BOYD, 1948  
 1313 Clarkson St., Denver, Colo.

Mrs. HOWARD H. McCALL, 1948  
 1041 W. Peachtree St., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

## National Chairmen of National Committees

American Indians.....	Mrs. LOUIS J. O'MARR, Fairfax Hotel, Mass. Ave., Washington, D. C.
Americanism.....	Mrs. CHARLES R. CURTISS, 954 Glenwood Ave., Joliet, Ill.
Approved Schools.....	Miss EDLA S. GIBSON, 396 Porter Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
Caroline E. Holt Scholarship Fund.....	Mrs. MARIE R. CARLSON, 4211 Madison Ave., San Diego 4, Calif.
Conservation.....	Mrs. CHARLES A. CHRISTIN, Christin Ranch, San Fernando, Calif.
Correct Use of the Flag.....	Mrs. MAURICE C. TURNER, 3820 Gillon Ave., Dallas 5, Texas.
Credentials.....	Mrs. WILLIAM H. ERWIN, 821 W. Broad St., Bethlehem, Pa.
D. A. R. Good Citizenship Pilgrimage.....	Mrs. ROY C. BOWKER, 4415 39th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine.....	Mrs. LAFAYETTE LEVAN PORTER (600 Ridge Ave., Greencastle, Ind.), 1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.
D. A. R. Manual for Citizenship.....	Mrs. ROY E. HEYWOOD, 201 Prospect St., Portland, Maine.
D. A. R. Museum.....	Mrs. ROY JAMES FRIERSON (3412 Gables Court, Tampa, Fla.), 1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.
D. A. R. Student Loan Fund.....	Mrs. HOWARD B. GORHAM, 380 Lloyd Ave., Providence 6, R. I.
Ellis Island-Angel Island.....	Mrs. GEORGE A. KERNER, 30 S. 12th Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Genealogical Records.....	Mrs. H. J. DUNAVANT, 1040 Queens Rd., Myers Park, Charlotte 7, N. C.
Girl Home Makers.....	Mrs. FRANK C. LOVE, 600 Allen St., Syracuse 10, N. Y.
Insignia.....	Mrs. LEE CLINTON, 1322 S. Guthrie Ave., Tulsa 5, Okla.
Junior American Citizens.....	Mrs. CHARLES B. HOFFMAN, 2080 Dexter St., Denver 7, Colo.
Junior Membership.....	Miss MARY HELEN NORTH, 1512 N. Meridian St., Apt. 8, Indianapolis 2, Ind.
Membership.....	Mrs. JULIUS Y. TALMADGE, 1295 Prince Ave., Athens, Ga.
Motion Picture.....	Mrs. LEROY MONTGOMERY, 7 Fairfield Ave., South Norwalk, Conn.
National Defense.....	Mrs. CYRUS G. MARTIN (412 E. 2nd St., Chattanooga 3, Tenn.), 1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.
Press Relations.....	Mrs. HERBERT RALSTON HILL, 349 Buckingham Dr., Indianapolis 8, Ind.
Program.....	Mrs. T. H. NAFER (8 Vine Street, Montevallo, Ala.), 1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.
Radio and Television.....	Miss DOROTHY FRANCES WRIGHT, 48 S. Clinton Ave., Trenton 9, N. J.
Resolutions.....	Mrs. ROY V. SHERWOOD, Ashland, Kansas.
Transportation.....	Mrs. JOHN BAYLEY O'BRIEN, 25 Parkview Ave., Bronxville 8, N. Y.

## Administrative Committees

Executive.....	Mrs. ROSCOE C. O'BYRNE, Administration Bldg., 1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.
Finance.....	Miss LAURA CLARK COOK (172 Hillsdale St., Hillsdale, Mich.), 1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.
Auditing.....	Miss HELEN M. McMACKIN (413 N. Broadway, Salem, Ill.), 1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.
Printing.....	Miss KATHARINE MATTHIES (59 West St., Seymour, Conn.), 1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.
Buildings and Grounds.....	Mrs. DAVID D. CALDWELL (3342 Mt. Pleasant St., Washington, D. C.), 1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.
Art Critics.....	Mr. MACGILL JAMES, National Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C.
Personnel.....	Mrs. REX HAYS RHOADES, 3228 Cleveland Ave., Washington, D. C.
Advisory Committee.....	Mr. C. F. JACOBSEN, National Metropolitan Bank, Washington, D. C.
D. A. R. Handbook.....	Mrs. JAMES B. PATTON, 1676 Franklin Ave., Columbus 5, Ohio.
Parliamentarian.....	Mrs. HAMPTON FLEMING, 1622 Grove Ave., Richmond, Va.

## Chairmen of Special Committees

Committee for Erection of Memorial Bell Tower at Valley Forge.....	Mrs. WILLIAM C. LANGSTON, 531 Roosevelt Ave., York, Pa.
Units Overseas.....	Mrs. ROBERT BRAINARD MOSELEY, 2632 Garfield St., N. W., Washington 8, D. C.
Building Finance.....	Mrs. REX HAYS RHOADES, 1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.
Building Promotion Committee.....	Mrs. V. EUGENE HOLCOMBE, 2016 Quarrier St., Charleston, W. Va.

**THE OFFICIALLY APPROVED  
FINEST CAST BRONZE**

**LAY MEMBER MARKER**



**Imperishable!  
Everlasting!  
Weatherproof!**

Price each ..... \$9.00

6 or more ..... ea. 8.25

12 or more ..... ea. 7.75

Complete with lugs or 18" bronze stake.  
IDENTIFICATION PLATE OPTIONAL.  
PRICE ON REQUEST.

HISTORIC SITE TABLETS . . . MEMORIALS  
WORLD WAR II HONOR ROLLS

**FREE** — Beautifully illustrated brochure

**PAN AMERICAN BRONZE CO.**

628-648 Sycamore St.

Cincinnati 2, Ohio

**"MY KINSMEN" FAMILY  
RECORD BOOKS**

make it easy for you to keep record of your ancestry, family history, near relatives, etc. Complete with directions and work sheets. \$2.00 postpaid. A fine present for child or adult. Use a lifetime. Satisfaction or refund.

THEDA KORN GROSS

Jackson Center, Ohio

**OFFICIAL D. A. R. FLAGS**

National, State and Chapter, American and State Flags, Badges, Banners and Supplies for all organizations.

*Write for Prices*

**THE CINCINNATI REGALIA CO.**

145 W. 4th St.

Cincinnati, O.

**"GENEALOGICAL SERVICE  
WITH CITED AUTHORITY"**

(American and Foreign)

BY

**THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL COMPANY, INC.**

GENEALOGISTS AND PUBLISHERS

80-80 EIGHTH AVENUE NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

Continuing a half century of work in Family Research.

Costs of Arms, Privately Printed Volumes

Under the direction of M. M. LEWIS

Publishers of the Quarterly "AMERICANA"—Illustrated  
One of the Leading Historical and Genealogical Magazines  
Correspondence or Interviews may be arranged in all parts  
of the United States

**Genealogical Research**

Mrs. FLORENCE STURGIS McILVAINE

513 E. Beau St., Washington, Penna.

Specializes in Washington County, Pennsylvania,  
Court Records

**Judd & Detweiler**

INCORPORATED

(Established in 1868)

**PRINTERS**

THIS MAGAZINE IS FROM OUR PRESSES

FLORIDA AVE. & ECKINGTON PLACE  
WASHINGTON 2 - D C

Indexes for our magazine  
for 1948 are still available.  
At the present time there is no  
charge.

Those for the years 1941,  
1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, and  
1947 are also available, but  
none prior to 1941.



